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29th Feb.	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	......	......
11th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,145	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guisonet	3rd Sept. "

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KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	28th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Yamawaki	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	..	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	.	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	..	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	..	T. Irisawa	22nd July	5th Aug.
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27th February, 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednars	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5893	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

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CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th "
CASTALIA	....	6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,021	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th "
CASTALIA	....	6,300	15th July "

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OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER.

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ...... Yn 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ...... " 15,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

[illegible]	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	[illegible]
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpur	Tientsin.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Colombo	Manila.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold [illegible], and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—[illegible]
Saturdays [illegible]

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chatel or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, BOMBAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

A REWARD of Rs. 1,500 will be paid to any person GIVING INFORMATION to the POLICE that may lead to the RECOVERY of PEARLS and GOLD, as described below, of the approximate value of Rs. 20,000, stolen from the house of P. G. SHANGANI, Esquire, on Kalbadevi Road, on 8th February, 1908. Any person, not directly or indirectly connected with the disappearance of the Pearls, who may give information that leads to the arrest and conviction of the offender or offenders, will be entitled to a portion of the above reward—the amount to be given will be at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police:—

LIST OF PEARLS.

				WEIGHT. Chav.	Dokda.
One bunch containing	6 strings.	Pearls	98...	6	...
Do.	19	do.	341...	31	17¼
Do.	12	do.	215...	26	11¼
Do.	27	do.	531...	46½	18
Do.	5	do.	72...	8	...
Do.	11	do.	73...	...	...
and 42 loose pearls tied up in a piece of Turkey red cloth ...			...	152¼	2¼

GOLD.

And 56 Tolas of Gold made up in 4 old Bangles originally set in with Diamonds, the Diamonds having been removed.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION will be held at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd and 4th March, 1908, of UNCLAIMED GOODS consisting of 69 cases Mineral Water, 250 Cases Tin plates, Cases Spirits, Liquorice, Glassware, Soap, Wire-nails, Cigars, Toys, Velveteen and Sweet oil, Crates-Stone-bottles, Colour and Tiles, Casks Methylated Spirits, Whisky, Epsom Salt and Molasses Packages. Buckets and Waggon parts, Earthenware, Pipes, Galvanized sheets, Joists and Bars, Iron, Cast Iron Pipes, Planks and Deck Chairs, also 522 1-2 yards length of 30" Gauge Light Railway rails with Sleepers and fittings complete, 3 sets Cast Iron Wheels and Axles.

The sale will commence at 1-30 P. M. (S. T.) on both days. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods must be cleared within a week from the date of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Customs.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
25TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

BOMBAY 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 2nd March.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY
will be held in the
Y.M.C.A. HALL, WODEHOUSE ROAD,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1908, AT 6-15 P.M.
CHAIRMAN:—H. E. E. PROCTER, Esqr.
MR. FRANK LENWOOD, M. A.,
Of Mansfield College, Oxford,—
will be the principal speaker.
Please come and bring your Friends.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th MARCH, 1908, at 4-15 p. m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.
2. To sanction Payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Knowles as a Director made by the Directors to fill up a casual vacancy.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 4th, to WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
AGENTS.

Bombay, 26th February, 1908.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

INCLUDING S. B. JAMNAGAR AND DHRANGADRA RAILWAYS

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway up to 31st March, 1908, for the supply of (20,000) Twenty thousand tons of best CARDIFF or best BENGAL COAL to be brought direct by Steamer from England or Calcutta and delivered into wagons either at Bhavnagar, Veraval or Porbandar Bunder. C.I.F. quotations at the above ports will also be considered.

First delivery to be effected not later than 15th September, 1908, and completed by end of April 1909.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the Undersigned.

K. R. VACHA,
STOREKEEPER, B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

BHAVNAGAR PARA, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

E. P. WILLISFORD, late of Aden, Christian Inhabitant.
LATIFFKHAN HAKUM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
NATHAN MOSES alias ADOLPH KUTHAWALA, late of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant.
FRANK BURDETT, late Foreman, Locomotive Department, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, European.
KESSERBAI, widow of Kursendas Uka, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 14TH DAY OF FEB. 1908.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
81, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW
AND
MOTOR GYMKHANA.

NOTICE.

OWING to the CONTINUED success of the above Gymkhana, and by Special Request, the Gymkhana will be CONTINUED THIS EVENING, Starting at 9 o'clock for which a special Attractive Programme has been arranged and will be concluded with a Grand Procession of Cars including decorated and illuminated.

Admission to the Grounds Re. One only.

N. M. MARSHALL,
Hony. Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY the 3rd March, 1908, at 10 p.m.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will hold an AUCTION for the sale of about 105 Khandies (560 lbs. each) of sandalwood billets at his Office at Dharwar on MONDAY the 9th day of March, 1908, at 3 P. M.

The conditions of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the undersigned's Office at Dharwar or the Range Forest Officers' offices, at Dharwar, Kalghatgi, Bankapur, Hangal, Ked and Gadag, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on any day except Sundays and holidays.

W. A. WALLINGER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Dharwar.

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICE, DHARWAR, CAMP DEVIKOP.
Dated the 15th day of February, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION)
AND
(AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on 13th March, 1908, for the SUPPLY of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries, during the year commencing 1st April, 1908.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEON'S OFFICE,
BYCULLA, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.
Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.
FURNITURE MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS & DECORATORS.

CABINETS,
CHAIRS, SOFAS,
Dining Room, Library Furniture.
Bedroom Suites,
Billiards and Accessories,
Tapestries and Cretonnes.

CLOISONNE GLASS
for
Windows, Lantern and Skylights.

REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.

HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING

"TEMERARE."

(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)

Prize and Gold Medals, Hull, Liverpool and Cape Town, 1904.

TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Antiseptic.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tint and white.
TEMERARE is ready for use by mixing with cold water.
TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.
TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

Samples and full descriptive circular with tints, etc. free on application to the Sole Agents for INDIA.

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
CROFT MODY & CO.,
10, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



HISTORICAL MEMOIRS, BIOGRAPHY, ETC., ETC.

	Rs.	a.
Passages from the Past. By the Duke of Argyll. In two handsome volumes. With two Photogravure Fontispieces, numerous Illustrations, many from the Author's own drawings, and several facsimile Letters from celebrated men.	21	0
The Queen of Letter-Writers. Marquise de Sevigne, Dame de Bourbilly, 1626—1696. By Janet Aldis ...	5	0
George Sand and Her Lovers. By Francis Gribble, Author of "Madame de Stale and her Lovers." A tremendously interesting book. With Portraits ...	8	8
"A very attractive volume."—"Standard."		
Emerald and Ermine. A Tale of the Argoat. By the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress"	4	8
Annals of An Eton House. By Major Gambier-Parry. With some notes on the Evan's family, with Portraits and Illustrations ...	13	2
Society Recollections in Paris and Vienna, 1879-1904. By An English Officer. With 32 Illustrations ...	10	8
The Lover of Queen Elizabeth: Being the Story of the Life of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. By Mrs. Audrey Richardson, Author of "Famous Ladies of the English Court." Demy 8vo., fully illustrated, Hand-Coloured Photogravure Frontispiece ...	8	8
The Last Empress of the French. Being the Life of the Empress Eugenie, Wife of Napoleon III. By Philip W. Sergeant, B. A., Author of "The Courtships of Catherine the Great," &c. With Hand-Coloured Photogravure Frontispiece and many other Illustrations ...	6	0
Personal Reminiscences of Sir Henry Irving. By Bram Stoker. With numerous Illustrations...	5	6
Plutarch, His Life and Times. By H. C. Holloway Calthrop. With 24 Illustrations ...	5	6
Napoleon. By Dr. Max Lenx. A Biographical Study, translated from the German by F. Whyte. With 50 Illustrations including photogravure Frontispiece, also Maps, Facsimile of autographs ...	14	0
A Sister of Marie Antoinette. The Life Story of Marie Carolina, Queen of Naples. By Mrs. Bearne. With 3 Illustrations ...	9	0
The Court of William IV. of Spain in Decadence. By Martin Hume. Illustrated ...	8	0
"Farmer George." A Life of George the Third. By Lewis Melville. With 53 Portraits and Illustrations, 2 vols. ...	21	0
Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne. Two Volumes, each edited from the Original Manuscript. By Charles Nicoulland. With Portraits and Facsimiles. Vol. III. is in preparation ...	8	12
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The Last Days of Marie Antoinette. From the French by G. Lenotre, by Mrs Rodolph Stawell. With many Illustrations ...	8	12
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The Author of this choice and important volume, gives an abundance of interesting information, and a number of hitherto unpublished anecdotes concerning royal personages. A feature of the work is the illustrations, no fewer than 120 full-page plates from photographs by John Russell being reproduced in its pages.

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

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IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

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SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
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and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

WHAT! WHAT!! WHAT!!!

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY.

THE LAST NIGHT
OF THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

IS IT POSSIBLE.

UNFORTUNATELY......YES.

The Management of the "EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH" to please their kind PATRONS have decided to repeat for the last two nights some of their most applauded and appreciated films, "By GENERAL request."

The Management trusts, the public will not miss this grand opportunity and the last chance of spending a very pleasant evening in their FAIRY PAVILION.

TO-NIGHT'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
over 4,000 ft.
BY GENERAL REQUEST.

	ft.
No. 1. "A LITTLE RUN OF THE POLICEMEN." (One of the most amusing subject) ...	400
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	4,000

GREEN'S GARDEN,
APOLLO BUNDER.

ASHTON'S ROYAL ITALIAN BAND.

SIGNOR TULLIO MASCARELLO, DIRECTOR.

SUNDAY, 1ST MARCH, 9 P. M.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Wellknown Local Amateurs will also Contribute.
The Garden will be Specially Illuminated.

ADMISSION Rs. 2.

SKATING RINK.

SATURDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY,
SPORTS ON SKATES,
by General Request
HURDLE RACE NOVELTIES,
MUSICAL CHAIRS,
TUG-OF-WAR,
TANDEM RACE,
and other exciting Events.

Ladies and gentlemen entering their names by Saturday for any of the contests will be presented with skate tickets free.

ALL CONCERNED!!
Why Order CIGARS
FROM TRICHINOPOLY?
Trust your Orders with us.

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CHETTYAR & CO.,
24, TEJOOKAYA BUILDINGS,
New Nagpada Road, Byculla,
BOMBAY.

SMOKE ONCE
THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

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EPILEPSY
AND FITS

Trench's Remedy an undoubted cure.

OVER 1000
TESTIMONIALS IN ONE YEAR.

Pamphlet containing valuable information to sufferers sent Post Free
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TOTHILL SHARP & Co., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE WAETHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 28.

The depression in the North-West which had deepened and moved northwards has given light rain in he plains in the extreme North of the Punjab and a moderate amount of snow in the South of Kashmi and he neighbouring hills.

Another depression which is not yet very well marked has shown itself in the West of the United Provinces and may be expected to move eastwards, this causing the air from the head of the Bay to pass along the Gangetic plain. Cloud has formed in the United Provinces and in North Bengal which is likely to become heavier and give some rain.

In Burma the skies are lightly clouded on the Coast but clear elsewhere while humidity and temperature are normal.

In the North-East of India cloud has appeared in the greater part of the West of the Province of Bengal. Little cloud still persists in the Coast and Assam. Humidity is normal or in sligh excess in the greater part of the district while the temperature has risen an in Chota Nagpur and Bengal slightly above normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, skies are lightly to moderate clouded in the whole of the northern half of the Division, ut only light but high cloud is reported from one or two stations in the South. Humidity has increased, but is still below the normal and nearly all the stations. The temperature has risen in the United Provinces and in East Central India it is slightly higher than u ual as well as in part of the Central Provinces.

In the North-West of India, local precipitation occurred in the extreme North. Sonemarg had 3 inches of rain, Minimarg 1 and Cherat, Murree and Srinagar 1.2. Heavy cloud exists in Kashmir and the Simla hill and moderate in the Submontane Districts, Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces. The skies are clear elsewhere, humidity has increased in East Punjab and remains below at the foot of the hills of East Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and the temperature has decreased everywhere except in Rajputana and is now normal in Gujarat and Sind and in defect in Baluchistan and in excess elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, clo d has decreased to the South of the Peninsula and only light cloud now exists on the Coast. Humidity is normal except at some stations in Hyderabad, Bombay and the Deccan while the temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—General precipitation in the extreme North and local rain in the East of the United Provinces and in North Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Rain in light showers has fallen at Rawalpindi. The sky is heavily overcast at Ambala, moderately clouded at Rawalpindi and almost free from cloud at the remaining stations. Winds are north-westerly at Multan, south-westerly at Sirsa and south-easterly at Lahore and Ambala. Rawalpindi and Delhi recorded calm. Maximum temperature had been 1° to 10° below normal at Rawalpindi and Lahore and 3° to 7° above it elsewhere. During night, weather was warmer than usual throughout the district.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is above normal at Jhansi and below it elsewhere. Winds are blowing from south-westerly direction at Jhansi and from north-easterly or south-easterly direction at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad. Calm was recorded at Agra. Weather both at day and night had been hotter than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the quantity of moisture in the air is normal at Jacobabad and less than it elsewhere. The direction of air movement is south-westerly or north-westerly generally. Maximum temperature was about normal at Jacobabad and 3° to 6° hotter in Rajputana and at Karachi. During night, weather was cooler than usual in Sind and generally warmer in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No cloud is reported. The air contains more than usual amount of moisture. Winds are westerly at Bhuj, Dwarka, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Deesa and Neemuch while calms and south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Maximum temperature had been fairly normal or 1° hotter at Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch and Indore and 4° to 7° cooler in most other places. During night, weather was 1° to 5° cooler at Bhuj, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Deesa and 2° to 5° warmer elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the moisture in the air is normal at Raipur and less than it elsewhere. Calms and south-westerly or north-easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature had been higher than usual while during night weather was hotter in most places.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded while the air is damper at Bombay and Ratnagiri and drier at Mormugao and Karwar. The direction of air movement is northerly at Ratnagiri and Karwar and easterly or north-easterly at Bombay and Mormugao. Temperature both during day and night differed but slightly from normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the air has become damper at Poona and drier at the remaining stations. Winds are southerly or south-westerly at Sholapur, Bijapur, Aurangabad and Nizamabad and north-westerly at Poona. Calm was recorded at the remaining stations. Day temperature varied but slightly from normal while night temperature was 5° to 8° cooler at Malegaon and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—A depression seems to exist at and in the immediate neighbourhood of Lahore and weather in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Indus Valley is very unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	5	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	6	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	24	23	128
Total plague deaths to date	141,957		
Same date last year	38	38	136

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death
*16	3

* Includes 1 imported case from Jeddah.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

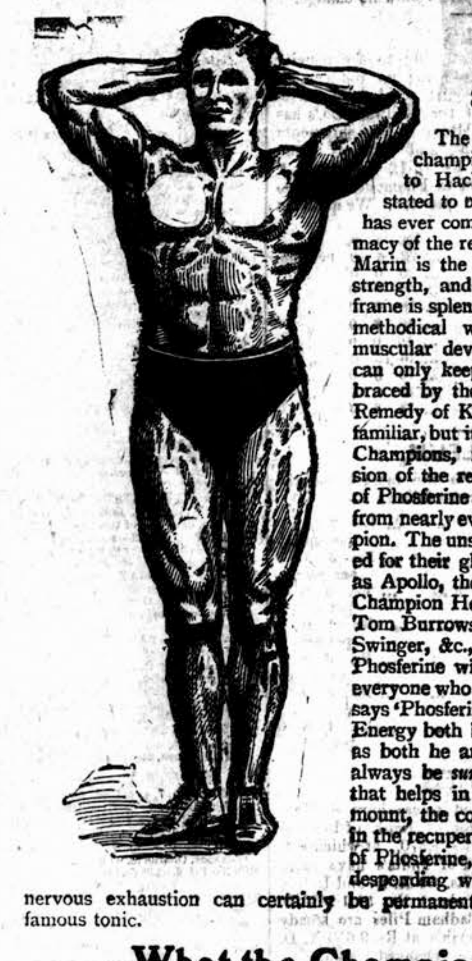
The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

FEBRUARY, 28th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	56	44	8
B	89	161	21
C	54	197	41
D	32	55	1
E	93	138	23
F & G	43	16	0
Total to date...	387	611	94
Total rats killed			998

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

Hackenschmidt's Great Rival.



Stamina and Muscle—

The formidable young wrestling champion who has issued a challenge to Hackenschmidt, is authoritatively stated to be the most dangerous rival who has ever come forward to dispute the supremacy of the redoubtable Russian. Constant le Marin is the very personification of health, strength, and energy, and his magnificent frame is splendid evidence of the careful and methodical way he fosters his wonderful muscular development, which, he says, he can only keep perfectly vigorous and well braced by the aid of Phosferine. As 'The Remedy of Kings' Phosferine is universally familiar, but it is now equally 'The Remedy of Champions,' for Le Marin's striking admission of the remarkable energising properties of Phosferine is supported by similar tributes from nearly every well known Athletic Champion. The unstinted praise of men so renowned for their glorious strength and endurance as Apollo, the Ideal Athlete, Gunner Moir, Champion Heavy-weight Boxer of England, Tom Burrows, The World's Champion Club Swinger, &c., is a positive assurance that Phosferine will be immensely beneficial to everyone who seeks its aid. Constant le Marin says 'Phosferine gives Stamina and Muscular Energy both before and after a contest,' and as both he and other famous athletes must always be *sure* of things, and omit nothing that helps in the struggle to become paramount, the complete confidence they express in the recuperative and sustaining properties of Phosferine, should convince even the most desponding weaklings that bad health and nervous exhaustion can certainly be permanently cured by a course of the famous tonic.

What the Champion advises.

CONSTANT LE MARIN, Champion of the World, writes :—"I consider Phosferine a great factor in the formation and increase of Stamina and the maintenance of that standard of Physique which is so necessary to uphold great muscular activity. The tonic tones up the system and promotes that strong, vigorous action of the heart without which a perfect wrestler can never hope to achieve the proud distinction of Champion. I most heartily recommend it to my fellow countrymen and my great English adversaries so that we may meet on perfectly equal terms and profit by its invigorating influence. As a recuperative and sustaining tonic both before and after a contest, I find Phosferine *par excellence*, and I am confident that it is the very best aid in keeping one in battle trim."—July 25, 1907.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

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H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors; Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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The only successful Vertical Stone Flour Mill in existence. Suitable for working by Electric Motor, Steam or Oil Engine. A large number working in Bombay.

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ENGINEERS,
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The [illegible] Vetarzo Remedies Co., 2, [illegible], London, W.C., or of Agents for above [illegible]. Price 12 annas Post Free.

Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—SENZURA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZANOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood [illegible] See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

NOTICE.

The new schedule of prices for "The Historians' History of the World" will take effect from March 28. Intending subscribers are therefore urged to send their orders promptly. "The Times" wishes to enable as many subscribers as possible to secure the work at the lowest price at which we will ever offer it in India, for we believe that the early buyers of a new book are likely to be its best friends, and their praise of it is certain to be a valuable help in its further distribution. Orders which shall be received after March 28, will be subject to an increase in the existing prices.

MODERN BUSINESS METHODS

AS APPLIED TO

The Price of New Books.

The PUBLISHERS' METHOD AND "THE TIMES" METHOD.

The first item to be considered in the production of a book is the Capital to be invested in it. The capital factor includes the cost of the author's manuscript, type-setting and correction, the Index (always an expensive item), the illustrations, and the making of the electro-type plates from which the work is printed. These items represent the capital invested.

THE CAPITAL FACTOR.

There is a generic difference between the treatment of the Capital Factor in the price of books by "THE TIMES" and the publishers. It depends on different ways of considering the probable demand for a book. Publishers ignore everything beyond the first edition, and calculate on getting back their whole capital outlay by the sale of a comparatively small number of copies, usually in a year or less. "THE TIMES" prefers to estimate the whole probable circulation of a new book, and to distribute the capital outlay over that whole circulation. The one method is always more or less a speculation : the other is an investment. The one involves a high price and a small sale for the first edition : the other aims at extending the sale by fixing the lowest possible price for the first edition.

In the present instance, the capital outlay on THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD amounts to £70,000, that being the sum paid for the literary and mechanical work of producing the plates from which the book is printed In the hands of a publisher this sum would be distributed over a limited first edition, and he would expect to recover it by the sale of that edition at a high price. He would certainly regard 10,000 sets (250,000 volumes) of this work as a large first edition, and his price would be not less than a guinea a volume. Thus he would be compelled to fix the Capital Factor in the price at 5s. 6d. volume. Later, no doubt, he would issue a cheaper edition, after having recovered his whole capital outlay by the sale of the first edition at an unnecessarily high price. We, on the other hand, distribute the capital outlay over the sale of the work as a whole. By distributing it over 50,000 copies—1,250,000 volumes—we are able to put the Capital Factor as low as 1s. 2d. per volume. Thus there is an immediate saving to the purchaser of 4s. 4d. per volume, from a rational treatment of this factor alone. An essential feature of "THE TIMES" method is that the whole saving on the Capital Factor is given to the early purchaser instead of being conferred on those who are patient enough to await a cheap edition, and who in the meantime lose the use of the book.

A DEMAND FOR 50,000 COPIES.

A probable demand aggregating 50,000 copies may strike some persons as an extravagant estimate. On the other hand, we believe that the sale may conceivably run to many more than 50,000 copies. It should be borne in mind that the English reading people to-day number more than 130,000,000. Macaulay's "History of England" within a generation after its completion was sold to the number of 140,000 copies in the United Kingdom alone, and in the United States no book except the Bible ever had such a sale. Of the Encyclopædia Britannica. "The Times" alone distributed in England and the Colonies more than 60,000 copies, while American publishers have sold more than three times as many.

FIRST EDITION THE CHEAPEST.

The present edition of THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY is sold at the lowest price which we shall ever put upon the work. This is a direct reversal of the ordinary practice of publishers. They first exhaust the limited market of those to whom price is no consideration, or who cannot afford to wait for a reduction in price. Having thus recovered their capital outlay, in other words, having cleared more than 100 per cent., often in less than a year—by the sale of a small edition at a high price, they then issue a cheap edition in the hope of reaching a wider circle of bookbuyers. The early purchaser thus sees the value of his copy irretrievably depreciated. We prefer to give the best bargain to the early purchaser. A good reason for doing so is that the assurance of a large immediate demand justifies us in printing a large edition, and thus to make important economies in production. Again, we regard every copy of the work now sold as the best possible advertisement for future editions, which it may be necessary to issue at a higher price. We undertake never to issue a cheaper edition than the present, so that the prospective purchaser may be sure that his investment will never be depreciated by our action.

That books issued at high prices are as a rule, subsequently re-issued in cheaper form, is capable of proof by any one who will take the trouble to study the course of book prices at Home. For example, "The Memoirs of Prince Hohenlohe," published in 1904 in two volumes, at 24sh., appear in 1907 in a one volume edition, at 6sh., one-fourth the original price ; "The Voyage of the Discovery," by Captain R. F. Scott, published (two volumes) in 1905, at 42sh. was issued in 1907 (again in two volumes), at 10sh.; and Sir Evelyn Wood's *From Midshipman to Field Marshal*, issued in two volumes in 1906, at 25sh., was re-issued in 1907 in one volume at 7sh, 6d. It is obvious, we think, that had the lower prices been given to these books at their first appearance, when they were reviewed and when the public was keen to read them, their sale would have been multiplied many times. Other wellknown books to which similar diminution of price has been applied are Field Marshal Lord Roberts' *Forty-one Years in India*, Morley's *Life of Gladstone*, and the *Life of Henry Irving* by Bram Stoker. Lord Roberts' book had it been issued originally at 5s. could have had a circulation of 25,000 copies at the least.

Publishers who so manipulate the prices cannot be said to have confidence in the books which they publish, so they guard themselves against loss by charging exorbitant prices for the first editions. Thus they penalize the early buyer both by overcharging him in the first instance, and by depreciating the value of his book after he has bought it.

"The Times" prefers to reverse this method, by issuing the first edition of "The Historians' History" at its cheapest price, and to fix a higher schedule of prices for subsequent Editions. The higher prices will go into effect from March 28th.

"THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD."

25 VOLUMES.—17,000 PAGES.

The complete set despatched immediately for Cash in full or per V.-P. P. or for a preliminary payment of Rs. 5.

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

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a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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[illegible] STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade. Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of [illegible] Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, [illegible]. [illegible]

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MOTOR GOGGLES.

Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY

CAN BE HAD OF

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OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7, HORNBY ROAD,

Opposite General Post Office.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Fernby, 2,471 tons, Captain R Forsyth, will sail to-day for Bushire, in ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, will sail to-day for Liverpool Marseilles, &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Clan Urquhart, 3,757 tons, Captain J A McPherson, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Umvolosi, 1,906 tons, Captain R E Keen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mormugoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, 2,502 tons, Captain J Clark, sailed yesterday for Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

The steamer Vigo, 2,020 tons, Captain R A Harbord, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The M Maritimes Co's, steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain Boyer, will sail to-day for Noumea, via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,563 tons, Captain F Snow, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs H Harvey Jones, Mrs A Pakenham, Walsh and 2 children, Mr B F and Mrs Gossling, and infant, Mr P R Naidu, Mr J C Wright, Mr and Mrs R Dobbing, and child and 10 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ....Comdr Litchfield ....R Navy
H M S Lapwing ......Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ......R Navy
H M S Redbreast ......Lt Comdr W Hose ....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ......Capt A W Heneage ....R Navy
H M S Highflyer ......Capt O S Hickley ....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus ....Capt Hickman ....Survey St
R I M S Northbrook....Comdr McArthur ....R I M
R I M S General Brackenbury..Lt Whisti ....R I M S
Plassy ....Capt Notley ....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb. 28.

Arabia ....4167 Leigh ......London ......14-3 P & O Co
Arcadia ....3511 Valentine ....London ....29-2 P & O Co
Bahadur ....2336 Crebbin ....G G Tejpal
Cardium ....3953 Daniel ....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia ......3529 Torque....Aden ....7-3 P & O Co
Fernley ....2471 Forsyth ....W & A G & Co
Harlyn ....2234 Bird ....Philadelphia ....R A Willis
Helios ....860 Knutsen ....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich ....515 Pelling ....Shah S N Co
Istrar ....2979 Jacob ....K Nixon & Co
Imaum ....2703 Penberthy ....K N & Co
Ipswich ....576 Wallace ....Shah S N Co
Magdala ....3134 Leonard ....W & A G & Co
Nubia ....1944 Addenbrooke ..Calcutta..29-2 M M & Co
Persia ....4198 Powell ......London ......28-3 P & O Co
Palam Hall ......2596 Mahn ....The Captain
Sultan ....1781 Ulrich ....Z'bar ......21-3 A Strandes
Sirsa ....1675 Tipper ....M M & Co
Umvolosi ....1906 Keen ....L'pool ....W & A Graham & Co
Wearmouth .... Cotts ....Bombay & Co
Xima ....146 ....Mahomed........Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	City of Karachi s	Snow	Liverpool, Feb 2
28	Persia s	Powell	London Feb 7
	Umvolosi s	Keen	Mormugoa Feb 27

DEPARTURES.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Lhasa s	Rathwell	Karachi
	Clan Urquhart s	McPherson	Antwerp
	Vigo s	Harbord	Hull via Karachi
	Clan Shaw s	Clark	Middesbro

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dumbea, Boyer, for Noumea, &c.
" Fernby, Forsyth, for Bushire.
" Olympia, Osborne, for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Harlyn, for Philadelphia.
" Umvolosi, for Liverpool, &c.
" City of Karachi, for Marseilles.
" Naseri, for Persian Gulf, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N steamer Dunera, left Suez, on the morning of the 27th instant.

The B I S N steamer Jelunga, left Marseilles, on the evening of the 26th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, left Suez, on the morning of the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 28.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1,272 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 1,637 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—1,000 tons, manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Harlyn s—6,000 tons, manganese ore, Ket Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwt ground nuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 632 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Colquhoun s—14,860 cwt, cotton seed and 15,428 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 38,000 cwt cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (For orders.)

Mombasa s—43,800 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—3 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

Chanda s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 640 cwt gum T Canji.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—750 cwt gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koerber s—14 bales twist, The Elphinstone Mill.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

Malta s—45 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 150 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 15 cases condiments Maneckji Poonjaji and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—16 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy, 1,000 chests opium Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malta s—4 cases condiments Maneckji Poonjaji and Sons.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 3/8		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102 1/8	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/4	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 1/2		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 9/16		3/16
Do. in New York ...	55 1/4		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·20		1
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·48 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	since 23Jan	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/2	un chgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/8	un chgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	un chgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/4	un chgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 7/8	un chgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchanged.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Mails :—

The Bombay Mails of 15th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

* Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,300,000	Inc. £	600,000
Public Deposits	...£17,200,000	"	£1,900,000
Other Deposits	...£43,700,000	"	£3,700,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	unchgd	......
Other Securities	...£34,800,000	Inc.	£5,200,000
Notes and Gold	...£ 30,00,000	"	£ 400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Quiet.
Total Sales ... ...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports... ... ...11,000 "
Mid-Americans... ... ...6·03+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...8 1/4 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·56	5·58	5·60	5·61
+02	+02	+03	+04

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·61	5·59	5·52	5·45	5·38
+04	+01	+03	+03	+03

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ...16,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...34,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ...29,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 1,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·25 unchgd.

Futures—Month of March, 10·37—06 } Advanced early owing to bull support and short covering and declined later through selling encouraged by weakness at new Orleans.
Do. Do. May 10·55—05 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·58—15
Do do May 10·59—09
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 56 3/4 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 52—Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3—Value.

Freight :—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay—Canal 12—

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin sale closed to-day.—Strong good demand, at advanced prices. Madras and Bombay 1¼ d. to 2d. higher.

Total sold 8,45,000.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day. Fair demand.

Common qualities ¼ to 1d. lower.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
10 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 6,98,880	London	Persia	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,000	do	do	Yokohama Bank
2 Bundles Rs. ..	3,000	Muscat	Kola	Comp. Natl.
40 Bars Silver ...	87,034	Adelaide	Macedonia	Mercantile Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. | 28TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 29-33d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand with Credits at 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a small enquiry for Bank bills for the mail which has been met at current rates, but in private bills there has been very little doing. Far Eastern rates are lower following the tendency of the silver market.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... ... 1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ... ... 1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1/8 to 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight ... 1s. 4 1/4 to 9/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 169 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks. 138 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 139 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 186 1/2

Government Paper.

The market opened easier to-day at 95 7/8 for Cash and the Settlement and 96 1-16 for the Second Settlement. There has not been much doing so far and rates close steady as under. Calcutta market is advised as 95 7/8 ready and 96 1/8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash .. .. Rs 95-14
1st Settlement... ... ... " 95-14
2nd Settlement ... ... " 96-1

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London fell 3-16 on Thursday to 25 1-2 ready and 25 9-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 3-8 down at 55 1-4. Locally the market has been quieter at 66 11-16 ex-duty for ready. Forward rates are noted below.

Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	5	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	16,54,000	......
Other Deposits	......	9,68,000
Sundries	35,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	24,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	7,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	6,85,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	15,71,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	8,66,000
Bullion	......	51,000
Balance with other Banks...	......	69,000
Sundries	......	27,000
Cash	21,49,000	......

COUNCILL BILLS.—At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 40 lakhs were offered, but only 14·60 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1s. 3 29/32d. tenderers at this rate receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 41·50 lakhs, and the amount advertised for sale next week is reduced to 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 14th February brings £50,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... ... Rs. 22,50,000
Bombay ... ... " 14,50,000
Madras ... ... " 3,00,000
Total...Rs. 40,00,000

The mail of the 21st February brings £100,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ... . Rs. 26,60,000
Bombay ... ... " 1,60,000
Madras ... ... " 13,20,000
Total...Rs 41,40,000

The mail of the 28th February brings £60,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and £20,000 Silver and £10,000 Gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... Rs. 9,70,000
Bombay ... ... " 40,000
Madras ... ... " 5,20,000
Total...Rs. 15,30,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	5,398	146,689	203,060
Central India ...	3,251	31,166	42,326
Barsee and Nugger ...	6,082	67,975	106,239
Berars... ...	13,561	267,055	310,220
Central Provinces ...	13,578	192,423	202,021
Total Oomras...	41,873	705,308	863,866
Dhollera	3,396	47,098	79,632
Broach	10,265	31,062	38,343
Compta and Dharwar.	1,531	28,962	15,547
Westerns ...	238	2,499	6,282
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	6,793	279,192	362,443
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,550	16,140	30,675
Sind	1,706	25,814	10,671
Persian	26	509	1,007
American	481	18,447	11,011
Egyptian	...	2,252	688
Other Sorts	...	155	573
Total...	67,859	1,157,438	1,420,728

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07	Bales 1905-06.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week...	67,859	94,891	—27,032
Receipts from 1st Oct to 27th February 1908.	1,157,438	1,420,728	—263,290
Shipments for the week— Europe ...	7,163	19,240	—12,077
China ... / Japan ... / Coast Ports ...	2,700	16,970	—14,270
Total ...	9,863	36,210	—26,347
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 27 Feb. 08 Europe ...	252,614	450,264	—197,650
China ...	10,043	11,244	—1,201
Japan ...	191,360	257,048	—65,688
Coast Ports ...	16,848	23,857	—7,009
Total ...	470,865	742,413	—271,548
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	33,337	37,165	—3,828
China ... / Japan ... / Coast Ports ...	9,734	17,822	—8,088

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907—4,678 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 21st Dec. 1907—5,037 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 27th February 08.	1,157,438	"
	15,35,438	"
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 27th February 1908	470,865	"
	1,064,573	"
Afloat	43,071	"
	10,21,502	"
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	466,000	"
Stock in all hands on 28th Feb. 08......	555,502	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home markets during the past week have been irregular, the tendency at the early part of the week for a further decline having been more or less accentuated in Liverpool, New Orleans and New York. The weather is again becoming an important agent in the progress of the market, as preparation of land for the New Crop is now proceeding in America, and the early indication of favourable or unfavourable weather will be of special interest as regards the near future of the market. At the moment, however, there is no strength in the governing markets and we may possibly see lower rates in the near future.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	6·10	6·03	—07
Futures, Feb.-Mar.	5·72	5·56	—16
Do. Ap.-May	5·66	5·61	—0
NEW YORK—			
Spot	11·20	11·25	+·05
Futures, March	10·55	11·37	—18
Do. May	10·70	10·55	—15
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	11·9/16	11·3/8	—3/16
Futures, March	10·99	10·58	—41
Do. May	10·82	10·59	—23

The local market has been dull throughout the week, and during the middle part of the interval prices for Oomras descriptions were more or less nominal as there was an utter absence of business for forward delivery. Broach has ruled comparatively steady, owing to upcountry prices still continuing high. Receipts of Broach in the upcountry markets are very moderate while there are many buyers including Moffussil mills. Bengals have been weak and export houses sold fine M. G. Bengals for May at Rs. 5 over the ruling rate for March delivery.

For ready new crop the demand has been meagre, and only cheap lots, which holders have pressed for sale, have found a market. For old cotton there has been a better demand by mills, and a fair quantity has changed hands.

The market closes quiet as under. A small business has been done in Khangaum, Akola and Khandeish for March delivery.

Receipts for the week into Bombay amount to 68,000 bales as compared with 95,000 bales last year, and the total deficiency since 1st October last is now 2,63,000 bales. We anticipate a considerable falling off in receipts during next month.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	265 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	223/4	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	217	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	215	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	215	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	202/3	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	199	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	204/5	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	"
F. G. H. G Bengals ...	181 1/2	"
Good Westerns ...	235	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	251	"
Good M. G. Coompta ...	259	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 32,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·54	5·56	5·58	5·60	5·59
—02	—02	—02	—01	—02

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·58	5·51	5·44	5·37
—01	—01	—01	+01

FREIGHTS.

The market remains in the same dull uninteresting condition as heretofore, and rates are much the same as those ruling last week. In one or two instances a slight advance has taken place, but beyond a line for Marseilles (3,000 tons) at 9s. 6d. to 10s. and one for Hull (1,000 tons) at 18s., March loading, very little business is reported.

Rates for March are as follows:—

Antwerp ...	10s. 6d.	Seeds	11s.	Cotton
Dunkirk ...	9s. 6d.	"	9s. 6d.	"
Havre ...	12s.	"	13s.	"
Hamburg ...	12s.	"	12s. 6d.	"
Genoa ...	12s.	"	13s.	"
London ...	12s.	"	12s.	"
Liverpool ...	11s.	"	11s.	"
Marseilles ...	11s.	"	11s.	"
Hull ...	10s. 6d.	"	—	"

The "Hansa" Line quote 12 per cent. April-May

The "Rubattino" have no room for March-April, and are asking 13 per cent. for May-June.

The "Austrian Lloyds" rates are 15 per cent. seeds, 16 per cent. cotton March to June.

The s.s. "Magdala" now in harbour has been chartered by speculators at a lump sum, which has not transpired.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Wheat	21,700	cwts.
Linseed	5,728	"
Rapeseed...	2,731	"
Gingellyseed	38,121	"
Poppyseed	61	
Groundnuts	6,658	"
Castorseed	42,259	"
Rice	258,138	"
Myrabollams	55,254	"
Cottonseed	93,138	"
Mowraseed	4,238	"
Gram	7,902	"
Joowar	6,587	"
Maize	2,755	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED :—The market has ruled very quiet during the past week owing to arrivals of New Crop, and to a moderate demand by shippers. The tendency is still downwards. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 14 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 7 7 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The tendency of this market, as with other seeds, has been easier, and prices have declined nearly 4 annas per cwt. during the week. The demand from Home is very poor, but owing to the short crop here we do not anticipate much lower rates at present. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, Ready... Rs. 9 6 0 B. T.
" " Apl.-May " 9 5 0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat... " " 9 13 0 B. T.

POPPYSEED :—The market has been quiet with only a small business, and prices are easier. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 11 6 0 B. T.
Apl.-May ... ... " 10 13 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—The market has been dull during the week and rates have declined to—

Ready ... ... Rs. 32 8 0
April-May ... ... " 33 0 0

COTTONSEED :—The market is steady at Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 25-8-0.

MOWRASEED :—Prices have ruled at between Rs. 5-5-0 and Rs. 5-4-0 and close at the latter rate.

GINGELLYSEED :—Dealers are very anxious to quit their holdings, but are unable to sell to any extent except at decreasing rates. Though prices have declined considerably, the market does not yet seem to have reached the bottom. We quote in an easy market :—

Bold White... ... 85 per cent Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy ... ... " 52 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 55 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—The market is easier and we quote Rs. 43-8-0 with little doing.

WHEAT :—There is more wheat offering from the Karachi side, and though prices do not show much change, a quieter feeling prevails in the market. Speculators do not show much disposition to buy at present and up-country rates are gradually declining. We quote :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May Rs. 5 13 6 R. T

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is lifeless with little or no business passing. Deliveries are very slack and the drop in cotton and in the prices of cloth, has completely driven buyers out of the market.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The utter absence of demand continues, and the sudden fall in values in the Home market has made the position extremely difficult owing to the large stocks lying here.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market continues dull and prices have a downward tendency. The Home market is a little easier.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The fall in cotton, and in the prices in the Home markets is scaring away the little demand which exists in the bazaar, and prices, though steady at the moment, show signs of giving way.

DHOOTEES.—The increasing stocks have a very depressing effect on the market for these goods, and general dulness consequently prevails.

METALS.

METALS has been somewhat steadily at Home with a small rise in prices. Rupee prices here have declined 4 to 6 as. per cwt. owing to large arrivals. Yellow metal is also easier owing to large arrivals; but Home prices show no change.

COALS.

The market is still strong owing to the paucity of wagon in Bengal. There being no inducement for freights, homeward English coal is in consequence kept high. One of the Railway Co.'s has relieved a Dealer of his holdings of near shipments of Jamandobha 7,000 tons, and Bariburi 3,500 tons at full rates, viz. Rs. 15-12 per ton. A sale of 8,000 tons Singareni ex-Pitsmouth has also been negotiated at Rs. 8 per ton. We quote as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	22	8	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley ...	20	0	0	"
Yorkshire	20	0	0	"
Scotch	18	0	0	"
Desherghur	16	8	0	"
Seebpore	16	0	0	"
Lawries Desherghur... ...	15	12	0	"
Laljee's Desherghur	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Standard	14	8	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Oil, loose, Bulk ... ... Rs. 2 14 0 per unit
" in new tins ... ... Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk, loose, R. Sun ... ... Rs. 3 6 0 per unit
" in new tins ... ... Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Roumanian, loose, Bulk ... ... Rs. 3 4 0 per unit
" in new tins ... ... Rs. 3 14 0 per pair.
Anchor, cases ... ... Rs. 4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and prices have declined during the week. A big lot of Bank of Bombay shares was put through at Rs. 1,370, at which rate they are in demand. Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs. 59 1/2 to Rs. 60 X. D. and Indian Specie Bank shares at and about Rs. 51 1/2 X. D. In the miscellaneous list Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 129, Bombay Burmah's at Rs. 9,650 X. D. and quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,455 X. D. Bombay Flour's are steady at Rs. 910, and Delhi Flour's at Rs. 140. Kemp's are in demand at Rs. 205. Marck's have advanced to Rs. 130. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ld. shares have changed hands at Rs. 430. Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 612 1/2. Bombay Telephone's are at Rs. 39 1/2. Bamankua Manganese Co. shares are quiet at Par. Shivrajpur's are weak at Rs. 38. The Bombay Electric Supply Tramway Company, Ld., ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 150, and Preference shares have been put through at Rs. 149 X. D. A good lot of Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, ordinary shares was placed during the week at Rs. 255 X. D. and Preference shares at Rs. 257 1-2 X. D. In Railway Companies, Amritsar Patti's have changed hands at Rs. 115. Ahmedabad Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 101 to Rs. 102. The Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 565 and Tapti Valley's have declined to Rs. 425. In Mill Companies Central India's are quiet at Rs. 1,900. The Century's are steady at Rs. 1,950. Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,070. Crescent's have declined to Rs. 96 1/4 and Colaba Land and Mill shares to Rs. 1,030. New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 640. David's after touching Rs. 375 have closed at Rs. 382 1/2. Empress are weak at Rs. 390. Jamshed's have dropped to Rs. 180. Kohinoor's to Rs. 725. Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,510. Maneckji Petit's have been fluctuating and dropped to Rs. 3,270 for March settlement during the week, but have again improved at the close to Rs. 3,287 1/2. Morarji's are steady at Rs. 2,950. Sholapur's at Rs. 4,350. New Great Eastern S. and W. Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 200. Standard's at Rs. 1,170. Svadeshi's at Rs. 1,425. Press shares are unchanged. Mofussil's at Rs. 595. New Berar's at Rs. 475. Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1/2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,370
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	17
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	250
Bank of India	100,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	59½xd
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	51½
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank ..	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£75	£12½	dvd	Rs. 680
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown.	11,750	100	20	dvd Rs. 14	300
All India United Insurance Co., Ld.	....	....	20	....	18
Back Bay Baths.	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	81
Badham Pile....	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	129
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,300	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180	9,650
Do. New Issue.	1,800	685	375	dvd Rs. 45	2,455
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	30
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	35	910
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ld. Preference	....	....	150		149
Ordinary	....	....	150		150
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	Nil	140
Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld.	2,000	500	50	13 pr. ct.	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18½
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co....	2,000	200	175	14	205
Kurrachi Landing	....	100	100	....	....
Kurrachee flour mill	500	500	200	20	125
Marcks and Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	130
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	51
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	160
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6½ pr. ct.	51
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	431½
Sounday and Co.	1,000	100	100		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	1,000	500	35	612½
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	13 pr. ct.	280
Telephone Co...	13,500	25	25	1½	39½
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry ..	11,000	100	100	2	102
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	565
Tapti Valley and Co	,000	400	500	10	425
PRESSES.					yearly.
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	200
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 8	130
Brenis Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	313
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	00	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	195
Colaba	500	1,550	1,350	dvd Rs. 150	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	850
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	40
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	1,025
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	325
Harvy, and Sabapathy	250	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	470
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	137
Khangaum	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	415
Merchantile	1,600	125	400	dvd Rs. 50	561
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	595
Mummar	1,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 22	[illegible]
new Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	475
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	127½
Prince of Wales	500	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	495
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	[illegible]
Sind		650	750	dvd Rs. 30	525
Surat City Press Co., Ld.			all	20	210
Volkart	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,050

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOURNE.—Feb 5, at Broome Rectory, Stourbridge, the wife of the Rev J Handforth Bourne, of a son.

BROCKLEBANK.—Feb. 9, at 1 Cadogan Terrace, S W, the Hon Mrs Aubrey Brocklebank, of a daughter.

DONEGAN.—1st Jan. at Private Hospital, 63 Lower Baggot St Dublin, the wife of Lt-Colonel J D P Donegan, R A M C Khartoum, of a son.

FORWOOD.—Feb. 10, at 24 Hans Crescent, S W, the wife of Sir Dudley B Forwood, Bart, of a son.

HESKETH.—Feb 7, at 25, The Pryors, Hampstead, the wife of Capt Rawdon, J I Hesketh, 6th Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

KEARSEY.—Feb 5, at Batsford Park, the wife of Capt Kearsey, D S O, 10th Royal Hussars, of a daughter.

LYNCH-STAUNTON.—Feb 9, at Beaulieu, Hants, the wife of Capt H Lynch-Staunton, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

MCGRIGOR.—Feb 7, at 10 Cadogan Place, S W, the wife of Sir James R D McGrigor, Bart, of a daughter.

MAKIN.—Feb 7, at Springfield, Pembroke, the wife of Capt E L L Makin, the Wiltshire Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CROZIER—MACHUTCHIN.—Feb 6, at St George's, Hanover Square, Lieut-Col B Pearson Crozier, to Fanny, daughter of the late Rev M W MacHutchin, Rector of Talk o'th'Hill, Staffordshire.

COTESWORTH—LETHBRIDGE.—Feb 4, at St Bartholomew's, Hyde, Winchester, Robert Cotesworth, Shedfield, Hants, to Miriam, daughter of the late Capt Edward Lethbridge.

EVERITT—GIBSON.—Feb 6, at St Paul's Church, Wimbledon Park, Major Sydney G Everitt (late Royal Welsh Fusiliers), to Mary, daughter of Mr James Gibson, of Colombo.

MERRICK—MURRAY.—Feb 5, at St Patrick's Church, Coleraine, Harry Wybrantz Merrick, superintendent, Indian Police, son of the late Col T O Merrick, Bengal Staff Corps, to Margaret, daughter of the late Lieut-Col Alexander Murray, 4th batt Royal Irish Rifles.

MIDDLETON—BANNISTER.—Feb 4, at the Parish Church Bradford Peverell, Dorchester, Capt Frank Middleton, the Dorset Regt, to Emily Florence, Bannister, daughter of the late Major George Bannister.

ORMSBY—RAINEY.—Feb 6, at the Parish Church, St Ives, Cornwall, Edward Stuart, son of the late Capt G F Ormsby, Queen's Bays, to Jocelyn Ierne, daughter of the late J Hargrove Rainey.

SANDARS—GREEN.—Feb 5, at St Paul's Church, Bedford, Mr T E Sandars, St Minver Road, Bedford, to Madeleine, daughter of Col E B Green, Stamford House, Bedford.

DEATHS.

BAKER.—Feb. 7, at 8 First Avenue, Hove, Sussex, Col Robert Broome Baker, late 39th and 16th Regts, aged 78.

MOUNTFORD.—Feb 7 at 11 Craven Hill, Lancaster Gate, W, Edward William Mountford, R I B A. aged 52.

PASLEY.—Feb 9, at 7 Queen Anne's Grove, Bedford Park, Chiswick, Charlotte, widow of Major-Gen. Charles Pasley, C B

REAN.—Feb 6, at 88 Oxford Gardens, W, Surg-Gen William Henry Rean, M D, retired. Indian Army, aged 80.

THOMAS.—Feb 6, at 25 Eldon Road, W, Lieut-Gen Sir John Wellesley Thomas, K C B, colonel commandant Hampshire Regt son of the late Admiral Jennings Thomas, R N.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NIXON.—February 11, at Quetta, the wife of Captain E Malet Nixon, 36th Jacob's Horse, of a son.

STEPHEN.—February 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr Justice Stephen, of a son.

DEATH.

STRUSON.—February 22, at Sehore, of Tetanus, Gertrude Vanovy, the dearly beloved wife of W S Struson, P W D.

H. T. BINKS

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 9-9m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-42m., 3-24a.

Bombay Extra Races.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water 10-13m., 11-4a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-16a.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday March 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Bank Holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 58m., Sun sets, 6h 45m, High water, 11-7m, 11-44a, Low water, 5-12m., 55a.

Tuesday, March 3.—Royal Bombay Yatch Club Regatta. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, in presence of H. E. the Governor, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water 11-55m.; Low water, 5-52m., 5-51a.

Wednesday, March 4.—Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, ordinary and extraordinary meetings, 10 and 10-10 a. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. B. L. H., Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz. Arrival of the Decentralization Commission in Bombay. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Karachi Ice Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 0-22m., 0-40a. Low water, 6 31m., 6-34a.

Thursday, March 5.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m. British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 0-59m., 1-24a. Low water, 7-9m., 7-15a.

Friday March 6.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta Meetings of six Mill Companies managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 1-35m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-46m., 7-55a.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 7 a.m, (S. T.) on Sunday for a run to Andheri where they will be treated as guests by Mr. S. D. Pavri in Mr. D. E. Pavri's bungalow.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, when the adjourned discussion on the Budget Estimates was concluded.

KILLED BY A TOMBSTONE. On Thursday afternoon a labour cart, loaded with a large tombstone, was being driven down the steep incline of Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay, when the bullocks tripped and fell. One Bajana, who was sitting in the cart, was thrown off and the stone shot out and fell on his head. He was killed on the spot.

ALLEGED RIOTOUS ASSEMBLY.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Hamjikhan Mohidin and Abdulla Abdulkhel, Mahomedans, with being members of an unlawful and riotous assembly and with theft of caps belonging to one Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy, a Borah. The case was remanded to enable the police to make further inquiries in the matter.

CONCERT AT GREEN'S.—In another column will be found the announcement of a Vocal and Instrumental Concert to be given at Green's Restaurant to-morrow evening, at 9 o'clock, by Ashton's Royal Italian Band under the direction of Signor I. Mascarello. Some well known local amateurs will also contribute some of the items in the programme. A March entitled "Bombay," dedicated to and graciously accepted by H. E. the Governor, will be played on this occasion. Admission will be by tickets at Rs. 2 each.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Ali Kara, Dava Jamal and Bapumia Kasam, three Mahomedan lads, aged 16, 14 and 10 respectively, with having in their possession 16 caps, valued at Rs. 6, belonging to one Badruddin, a Bori. It appeared from evidence that the complainant's shop was looted on the 18th instant in Bhendi Bazaar. Some of the property was found with the accused. The property was identified by the complainant as his own. The accused were ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of three years.

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of 1st Batt G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 3 p.m. to-day :—

March ....Iolanthe ....Sullivan
Overture ....LeDomine Noir ....Auber
Aria Cornet Solo ....E Cora ....Corini
Reminiscences of ... All Nations ....Godfrey
Valse ....Louisana ....Squire
Selection ....Three Little Maids ....Rubens
Cake Walk ....A Coon Band Contest ....A Pryor

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, Band of the 1st Battalion B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dan[illegible] the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 to-day :—

Marche Indienne ....Sellenick
Entr' Acte ....Under the Southern Cross....Sousa
Intermezzo ....A Reverie ....Ord H[illegible]
Selection ....Die Puppenfee ....Bayer
Valse ....Belle Amie ....Meissler
Morceau Mignon ....Hearts and Flowers ....Tobani
Characteristic piece..The Butterfly ....Bendix

BACK BAY BATHS.—The twenty-second annual general meeting of the Back Bay Bath Co., Ld., was held on 27th instant at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co's. Office, No. 1 Forbes Street, Mr. J. P. Watson presiding, when the following business was transacted. The Directors' report and audited statements of accounts made up to December 1907 was adopted and carried. The earnings of the Company, after placing the sum of [illegible]500 to depreciation account, amount to Rs. 2648-2-8, of which a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared payable on 16th proximo, which will absorb Rs. 1,500, and carry to the new year's account Rs. 1,148-2-8. Messrs H. Greaves and J. P. Watson were re-elected Directors and Mr. J. H. Cooke was appointed auditor for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Inspector Hemsworth charged Shamji Visram, a shop-keeper with cheating one Jivandas Chaturbhuj in respect of a bag of betelnuts of the value of Rs. 30. Mr. Baluh Desai, Pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that last Tuesday complainant hired a labour cart, loaded it with bags of betelnuts, and told the driver to take them to Wari Bunder. While the cart was on its way the accused stopped it and told the driver that he was complainant's mehta and he had been asked to take back one of the bags as it was put in the cart by mistake. The driver allowed him to take away a bag. The fraud was subsequently discovered and the accused was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default, to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. In the event of the fine being paid Rs. [illegible] were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

DISHONEST MOONIM.—At the Mazagon Police Court Mr. P. H. Dastur has disposed of the case in which Ibrahim Joonus, a moonim in the employ of Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, was charged with breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,680. Mr. Velinkar and Mr. F. B. Badshaw, Pleaders, appeared for Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo; while Mr. Moosa, Barrister-at-Law, was for the accused. It appeared from the evidence that the accused recovered the amount from three of his master's tenants, namely, Shirinbai K. Bisni, Mr. J. A. Begbie and Mr. Karimbhai Adamji Peerbhai for the rents due by them for the months of December and January, and failed to pay it to the firm. The defence was that the accused had paid the amount to the complainant. The Magistrate convicted the accused, but in consideration of his old age and of the request made by the complainant to deal with him leniently, his Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,800.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Colonel Murray and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens between 5 and 7 p.m. (S. T.) this evening. The following is the programme :—

March ....Sleeping Maggie ....Hewitt
Idyll ....Bells on the Water ....Watson
Gavotte ....Ye Olden Chimes ....Batten
Selection ....Les Cloches de Corneville ....Planquette
Valse ....The Blue Danube ....Strauss
Selection ....Erin ....Basquit
Czardas ....Ungarischer Schafertanz ....Gung'l
Galop ....Always Joyful ....Hecker

PIPE MUSIC.

March ....Loch Katrine
March ....J McLagan Esq
Strathspey ....Because he was a bonnie lad
Reel ....General Stuart of Garth
March ....Lord Panmure
March ....Lass O'Richmond Hill
Strathspey ....Caber Feidh
Reel ....Tail Toddle
March ....The Cock O'the North
March ....Glenogle Highlanders
Strathspey ....The Boo O'Fetter Cairn
Reel ....Captain McCallum

POONA CANTONMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly accord me a space in the columns of your valuable paper, to bring to the notice of the local military authorities the necessity of extending their jurisdiction over the village of Kondwa near the Cantonment Government Slaughtery. Because during the hot weather, the troops frequently pass through this village when they take up positions on the mountains during the manœuvres. This will also afford the troops the liberty of enjoying themselves during the plague, when both Poona Cantonment and City are placed out of bounds for all British Troops. It is absolutely injurious to the health of the troops if they are confined to the lines, after their day's hard work. I would also impress on the authorities the necessity of metalling the road, up to the very limit of this village, as it is in a bad state. Moreover, owing to the immediate proximity of this village to the British Infantry Barracks and the Central Militay Prison, it is absolutely essential that this village should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Authorities, whereby they could safeguard the health of the troops passing through it, and prevent the spread of diseases, by improving the existing unsatisfactory system of sanitation therein. Moreover this change will be welcomed by both—soldiers and officers, and the public, as they will then enjoy the fresh mountain breeze when out driving and strolling in the evenings during the summer months. It is hoped that the military authorities will take up this question, and succeed in bringing the village under their direct control.—Yours, etc.,

J. TURNER.

LITERARY competitions would seem to be popular from the fact that the Literary Agency of London, 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C., which announced a prize of 250 guineas for the best first novel, informs us that up to date more than 1,200 circulars have been sent to intending competitors, while another 60 would have been despatched had stamps been enclosed with the applications. Manuscripts have already begun to come in but there is ample time yet for those who want to compete for the 250 guinea prize.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Consent Order on the Special Commissioners Report and for further direction and costs.

392-01—Matubhoy J M Vijvalabh M Choksey and another vs Canji Soonderji and anothers In person

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

723-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others—Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR).

Testamentary Suit for dismissal of the Caveat

21-07—Wadia G and Co—Sarabai and others vs Sarafalli Jan Mahomed M R Vakil

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

689-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sir Dinshaw Manackji Petit Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bt and others—Craigie L and O

(Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD).

For Consent Decree.

134-07—Mulji and K—Shanker Dagroo vs Pestonji Cowasji Cantinwalla Sorabji and J

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

347-04—Raghavaya B and N—Gangadher Sadashiv Gokhle vs Abdool Hoosain Adamji Peerbhoy—Bicknell M and B

661-07—N M Cama Nusserwanji Muncherji and another vs Dalsukray Bejnath Malvi H M and R

27-04—Edgelow G W and Co—Chaganlal Virchand vs Baptist Lalubhai Bhaishunker K and G

405-07—Thakurdas and Co—Narayan Premji vs Luxidas Pragji Ardeser H D and Co

310-05—Wadia G and Co—Rustamji Jehangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal—Mulla and M

654-07—Kanga and P Bai Fatmabai widow vs Mariambibi—P P Pavri

528-01—Payne and Co—Jamnadas Hardayal and others vs Ramnarayen Ramrutton and others—Tyabji D and Co

331-8411-07—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chandikaparsad Gayadin Mulji and K

595-07—Smetham B and N—Jugjiwandas Pranjiwandas and others vs Dhunjishaw Pestonji Nanavaty

894-05—Sorabji and J—Byramji Bettonji Mehta and others vs Jamsetji Eduiji Kasad and others Mehta and P

296-06—Bicknell M and R—Halimabai widow vs Jumnabai widow and others C P D and Cunha

665-06—Wadia G and Co—Bai Monghibai widow vs Mosarji Valjee and others—Little and Co

[illegible]-07—S A Tyabji—Ramchandra Narayan vs Narayan Valjeeji Bhandare and another—Raghavayo B and N

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Claim upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk, Mr Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Inverarity continuing the cross-examination of Bibi Saheb :—

Did the custom that every one should have everything begin in Hassan Ali Shah's life-time? Yes.

Your father never refused any member of the family anything? Whenever any one wanted money he gave it.

Did Ali Shah do the same? Yes.

Do you know Bibi Malek, daughter of Mustafa Khan? Yes.

She never had a cash allowance at any time? I do not know.

Bibi Kauzada never had cash allowance? I do not know.

Why do you say they had cash allowances when you do not know them? If any allowances were fixed, they were given for their children.

What allowances were fixed? I do not know.

As a matter of fact you do not know what allowances were fixed and given to others? I do not know what allowances were given to the members of the family.

You had no personal knowledge? I know all members of the family are paid allowances, but I do not know how much.

According to the faimily custom is Bibi Begum entitled to any cash allowance? She is at present living in the house of her parents.

According to the family custom, children living with their parents, although they have attained majority, get any cash allowance? In some cases allowances are given in cash.

What is the custom of the family to give such allowances to children, or is the custom uncertain? The custom is that whoever wishes to get such allowance goes and tells them.

Who are the "them?" Now they go to Sultan Muhamad Shah.

Your son got a separate allowance when he was living with you? Yes. When he got himself married.

Avul Kassum who lives with his mother got separate allowance even though he was not married? Yes.

Has Bakar Shah got separate allowance when he was living with his mother? I do not know.

You said that children living with their parents were paid allowances to their parents. How was it, then, that separate allowances were paid in the above instance. How do you reconcile the two together? I have heard so.

Then the custom varies? Yes.

The custom varied also in the time of Hassan Ali? I don't recollect how it varied.

In Ali Shah's time, did the custom vary? I don't remember.

Did the custom of giving separate allowances to children begin in Hassan Ali's time? Yes. I know that the custom was in his time, but I do not know whether he started it.

You know if the custom was started by Hassan Ali or not? I do not know.

And the custom of supplying food, carriage, and horses and other requisite, when was it started? I have heard that it was started by my mother Bibi Sirkar. The custom was introduced in the time of Kalilullah.

Who told you that? I don't remember the name.

You know that Kalilullah used to maintain his children? Yes.

Had he brothers and sisters? I have not made any enquiries.

Have you heard that Kalilullah was killed when Hassan Ali was a small boy? Yes.

He was killed when his children were all small? I do not know that.

Any of the descendants of Kalilullah told you that they had a separate cash allowance? I have not heard.

Did any one ever tell you that Kalilullah used to give allowances to members of the family? I have not heard.

Did any one tell you that Kalilullah did not supply food to any other members except his own children? I don't recollect. He must have given food.

To whom do you say he must have supplied food. Is it to the poor? Whoever is the head of the family ought to supply food to poor people, widows, orphans, etc.

Is it incumbent upon the head of the family to supply food to such poor? This has been the practice. It is the custom of the family.

In Hassan Ali's life-time your sister Bibi Govhar got cash allowance of Rs. 100 and Rs. 130? I don't recollect the amount.

What did Bibi Tajamah get? I don't recollect.

She lived several years in Arabia and died there? Yes.

In Ali Shah's life-time you got whatever you wanted in cash? Yes, but not lakhs and crores.

Is it the custom of the family to go and ask for whatever they require, as long as they do not ask for lakhs and crores? Yes.

Is there any limit fixed for this demand? No limit is fixed.

Do you know that members of your family have been arrested in execution of decrees? I have not heard.

You know that decrees have been passed in the Small Causes Court against some members of the family? I do not know.

At present there are about 150 members of the family living? I have not calculated.

And they increase by birth? May be so. May God increase the family.

Are all members of the family entitled to race horses at the expense of the Aga Khan? Formerly they were entitled to everything, now I do not know.

Were women entitled to participate in the right to keep race horses? Woman does not mount a horse and ride in the race course.

Then you say the right is only confined to males? Yes.

Would any member of the family be entitled to a motorcar, if he wanted it? I do not know anything about motor-car.

Do you know that your father settled upon "Wakf" the property known as Pallonji's Hotel? I heard at first that it was given away in "Wakf".

Do you know that he settled similarly the property he had in the Fort? I do not recollect.

You do not claim any share in the Pallonji Hotel property? I don't make any claim to that, because that was to be spent on the poor and indigent people.

You knew that your father settled the Pallonji Hotel property on Wakf? Yes.

When Hassan Ali died, Lady Ali Shah was in Karachi? Yes.

Was Haji Baiz living in the house with Hassam Ali when he died? Yes.

Your father Hassan Ali had altogether five wives? Yes.

One of them, Khandahar, was a Sunni? The Khandaharis are mostly Shiahs.

When Rozekhani is performed, ladies sat in the Aga Khan's house behind a wooden partition used by males? Yes. Sometimes it is a wooden partition and sometimes of materials such as linen and chunab.

Ziaret is quite separate from Rozekhani? Yes.

Repeat Ziaret which Ashna Sharias repeat? I do not know it by heart.

Mention the names of the 12 Imams which Ashna Sharias believe? (1) Murthuza Ali, (2) Imam Hassan, (3) Imam Hussain, (4) Zeinallauddin, (5) Mohamud Baker, (6) Jaffer Sadik, (7) Moosa Kassum, (8) Razak, (9) Mohamad Sagir, (10) Ali Naki, (11) Hassan Askari and (12) Mehadi. (When the name of the last was mentioned, witness made an obeisaince).

Did you get any of the ornaments or jewellery belonging to your father? I did not get any.

Did you often complain to Lady Ali Shah that Akbar Shah and Haji Baig had taken them all away? I never made any complaint.

You know that the Khojas who follow Aga Khan are Imami Ismailis? I have never heard.

Have you ever heard that there was such a sect? I have not heard that.

Or are those followers, in your opinion, Ashna Sharias? I do not know.

Do you believe in the Ashna Sharias? Since the death of my son I do not understand anything. I now say my prayers sitting. I do not now know what religion and faith they have.

Did you ever hear of the Imam Ismail? I have never heard.

Is it the first time you have heard it in the whole of your life? Yes

Have you ever heard of Ismail, son of Imam Jaffer Sidik? Yes.

Have you ever heard that a large number of Shiabs believe that Ismail was Seventh Imam and not Moosa? I have never heard,

People used to come to see your father from different parts of Asia? Yes. They are called "Kallos."

Are they all Ashna Sharias? I never asked them.

They used to come simply to see your father's face and kiss his hands? Yes.

Same with regard to Ali Shah? Yes.

After Ali Shah's death people used to come to see the present Aga Khan? Yes.

They come from Egypt, Syria, Badakshan? Yes.

And all these people when they come here are put up by the Aga Khan in one of the blocks in his compound and fed from the same kitchen? Yes. I have heard.

To the further questions put, witness said that she used to get 4 majmas of food every day. The supply was liberal and sufficient for the servants in former days Now it is not so and if any complaint was made, they used to say "take it if you like." Witness could not say when the food began to be bad. The food came from the common kitchen. Regarding horse and carriage, witness stated that she had it in her own stable. Two or three months after the allowance was stopped, her horse became lame and she therefore sold it away for Rs. 15.

You know there is a big Jamatkhana in Bombay? Yes.

Have you ever heard that the Khojas in their prayer from this place used to recite your father's name thrice a day? I never heard this.

Have you heard that the name of Ali Shah was so recited? I have never heard.

Have you ever heard that the name of Sultan Muhamad Shah is daily recited in the Jamatkhan in the list of Imams? I have never heard.

Do you know that your father's name was recited in the Jamatkhana, during his life-time? I have never heard. As Moorshed and Pir, their names used to be mentioned but not as Imam.

You claim that the Jamatkhana should be sold and the proceeds divided among the nine heirs? I don't claim that, but I claim the income obtained out of it. The Jamatkhana is a musjid which is never sold.

Do you claim? I do not claim the building. What have I got to do with chunam and bricks.

After the cross-examination was over, Mr. Bahadurji re-examined the witness.

You were served a writ of summons in this suit? Yes.

At that time your son Saheb Karan was alive? Yes.

What did you do with the summons? I gave it to my son, Saheb Karan.

Why did you give it to him? I asked him to go and answer this in the way that was proper.

This question was objected to by Mr. Raikes.

Was Mr. Dadachanji the first Solicitor to whom he went? First he went to Mirza Hussain Khan and some others and lastly he went to Dadachanji.

After the summons was taken to him did Mr. Dadachanji attend on you? There are two Dadachanjis, which Dadachanji do you refer to? I mean the one who wears a small beard.

When he attended on you, did you give him any instructions? Yes. I don't recollect what instructions I gave him.

What happened when he came to see you? It is a matter of two years ago and I do not recollect what I have said.

(Here Mr. Dadachanji of Messrs F. K. Dadachanji and Mehta was identified by the witness as the gentleman who attended on her.)

At the time when the affidavit was intrepreted to you, had you any objection raised to it? No.

At the time when it was intrepreted to you, did you find it correct? Yes. (This question was objected to by Mr. Raikes).

With regard to commissions examined outside Bombay did you give any instructions to your solicitors? Yes.

How did your Solicitor come to you on last Wednesday? (This question was objected to).

Which Solicitor came to you on last Wednesday? Mr. Dadachanji and his brother.

What is the business on which Dadachanji came? In the course of this business.—The Aga Khan had sent me word that I should settle the matter.

What is to be settled? I have sent for them because Aga Khan had sent me word that I should settle with them.

You claim a share in the estate left by Hassan Ali? Yes.

If that claim was not recognised by the present Aga Khan, would you have taken steps to enforce that claim? Yes.

You also claim allowance for horses, carriage, etc, that used to be given to you? It is incumbent and it must be given.

If this right or claim was denied would you have taken steps to enforce it? Undoubtedly.

You have said that the house in which you were living was given to you as a gift? Yes.

You know the house in which Mohamad Jaffer was living? Yes.

Was that given as a gift? I do not know.

Was the house in which Bibi Govhar was living as a gift? No.

You have said that all were present on the occasion of a wedding in Kamaria Kaku's house? Yes.

When you went to this wedding, did you go alone? No. My brothers and sisters were with me.

You said that money and embroidered cloth were placed for all. Who were these all? My mother, sister, step-mother, and the embroidered cloth was placed for them.

Were they the only persons to get a share in this cloth? These were brought as presents to us. We took the cloth for ourselves and the money was collected and carried away.

For whom was money placed? Money was placed separately before each.

Was anything done when embroidered cloth was placed for you and other ladies? Nothing beyond this that ladies kissed the hands of ladies.

Which ladies? The ladies of the marrying party kissed our hands.

Did those Khoja ladies of the family kiss the hands of other ladies? No.

You remember any other marriage occasions at which you were present? I remember.

How many such occasions? I went to the marriage of Mukki Allaya, the Mukki of my father.

Did you go alone? I went with all the members of the family; brothers and sisters.

You said that in the life-time of your husband you got an allowance of Rs. 100? Yes.

And when you got a child you got Rs. 200 a month? Yes.

Was Rs. 200 sufficient for your purpose? No. But whenever I wanted money I used to go and get it.

On any occasion when you wanted more were you refused? No.

Do you know if any other member of the family, when he or she asked for more, was refused? I never heard.

You were asked about Bibi Begum. Do you know if she asked for any allowance to be given to her? No. Because when she got married, allowance was fixed for her.

After the death of Nasir Shah did Bibi Begum ask for any allowance? No.

How did she support herself? She has been paid by the Nizam's Government.

How long after the dispute between Nasir Shah and Ali Shah, did Nasir Shah leave for Poona? A few days after the dispute arose.

What was the dispute about the house? At the time of the marriage of my daughter, Hassan Ali Shah ordered that the house should be repaired.

Where is that house? The house is in Poona.

Continuing, witness said that after the house had been repaired, Ali Shah's servant stated that Ali Shah wanted to put up as guests. Then Ali Shah, his wife and other members came and lived there; took possession of all the rooms. Then Nasir Shah became angry and said: "You have occupied the whole house, where am I to go?" Consequently he left in anger.

You stated that children at the age of 2½ and 3 years were entitled as a matter of right to allowances? I did not say so.

You have said that Bibi Begum got four times the allowance which your son had got. Can you tell me why she got so much? The reason is that she was in Poona and had herself to provide for food, dwelling, etc. while the son was here, where he had all these requisites free.

You have said that all expenses from birth to death should be borne by the family? Yes.

Do you know of any instance in which any expense from birth to death was refused by Aga Khan? I do not remember any instance.

You remember the children of Mirza Hussain Khan Yes.

Was any income received from Hassan Ali's properties?—Yes.

What was done with that income? Spent on the family.

What did Jaffer Cassim tell you? He came and said: "You and your childern should come to Court and pass your signature"; that Aga Khan wished to give me Rs. 50,000.

You said there was no such custom and the prevailing custom should be continued? Yes.

You said you were the daughter of Hassan Ali Shah and that you were entitled to everything as an heir and member of the family? Yes.

What is the "Everything"? I say the offerings of the Khojas, the income and the property.

You have already stated that the income of the Jamatkhana was fees on death?—Yes.

Any other income? The money received on the first day of every month: weekly payments at the time of supra, etc. There are many other sources of income.

You have said that Kallus came from distant parts. Did you see them? I have seen them.

You have said that people came from Egypt and Syria? Egyptians and Syrians I have heard, but I have not seen them.

With regard to the food you say you complained to Kamaria? Yes.

Which Kamaria? Kanaria Hajee and I have also complained to Jumma.

(Here Mr. Jumma, who was present in Court, was identified).

Do you say Nimaz? I have been saying Nimaz since my childhood, Do you think I am an infidel.

Who is Bibi Sirkar? The mother of Shah Hassan Ali. I do not remember the name of her husband. I now remember that her husband was Kalilullah.

You have stated that Hassan Ali Shah used to give food, allowance, etc., to strangers. Was that in virtue of any right or of bounty? They have no right.

And allowances given to the members of the family, was that by virtue of a right or bounty? As a matter of right.

Further bearing of the case was adjourned to this day.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

The hearing of the suit of Sir D. M. Petit and others, against Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy and his co-trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Trust Funds, was continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan and Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Strangman and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

Arguments were heard over the admission of the "Satya Mitra" article of 18th June 1882, advocating conversions of non-Zoroastrians to Zoroastrianism. Ultimately, it was permitted to be received in the record for a limited purpose; this was under Sec. 11 of the Evidence Act, for proving the "contrary".

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan then called and examined Khan Bahadur Beberamji Dadabhai, (77), Registrar of Parsi Marriages, under Act XV. of 1865. Witness produced the certificate of marriage solemnised on 8th February 1903, at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, between Rattonji Dadabhai Tata, widower and merchant, (46), and Suzanne Brier, French spinster, now named Sonabai, (23), by the two Parsi officiating priests named Kaikhushru Dastur Jamaspji, and his brother, Mr. Minochehr. In further examination by Mr. Taleyarkhan, witness said that before registering the marriage, he wrote to his Lordship the Chief Justice of Bombay, to obtain a pronouncement for his guidance as to whether the registration should be made, in view of the matter being much discussed among Parsis. He was informed that the Chief Justice could not pronounce a decision unless in the regular course of judicial proceedings before him. Witness then decided the point in the best manner he could, and concluded that the marriage, being a Parsi one, was registrable.

Mr. Beheramgor Tehemurasp was recalled as an expert by Mr. Lowndes to clear up the points about conversion.

Mr. Strangman said the defence had every confidence in the expert committee, whose opinions they accepted; further evidence under the circumstance was irrelevant and unnecessary.

Witness said the Zoroastrian Scriptures contained a definit statement of qualifications required in a convert who wanted to be admitted into the Zoroastrian fold; it was in Yasna XII., which was in the archaic dialect of the Avesta, to be found in the Gathas; and in which the first two words were "Naismi Daevo," i.e., "I renounce the Daevas." "In the fourth para., the word "vimaruia," about renouncing what was against the Good and so forth, occurred. The latter portion of the chapter, called "Jasme Avangha Mazda" was recited at the end of the Kusti prayer, and a portion in the "Kem na Mazda." The earliest statement about the symbol of admission to Zoroastrianism was in Vendidad, Fargarad or Chap. XVIII.; the Vendidad was in a comparative later Avestaic language than the archaic ancient Avestaic one of the Gathas. The Vendidad was supposed to have been written about 1500 B. C., the Gathas existed at least six centuries before that period.

Beheram Sheheriar, an Irani Parsi priest, was examined as to the signification of the word "Parsi," and its use among the Irani Parsis.

Mr. Lowndes put in the deed, dated 18th September 1861, of the Wadiaji Atash Adarian, in Charnivadi, Bombay, to indicate that "Parsi" and "Zarthoshti" were interchangeable words.

Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, barrister-at-law, said that "Atitt" was a general term for most of the Bawas; some of them married, and they might be stated to be Gharbari Bawas. Originally, all of them were celebates: then they began to marry; these were very common.

Mr. Vaidya's evidence was given, Mr. Lowndes said, in reference to the evidence in regard to the previous witness Sonabai, who was stated to have been born of an Atitt father.

The hearing was adjourned.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a report of proceedings headed "A specially constituted Bench," "Leave to Appeal to Privy Council," in *re* Burjorji Hormusji Davierwala (our client) vs. Ardeshar Dorabji Davierwala, arising out of a grant of probate of the will of our client's father. If the report is allowed to remain uncorrected, our client will suffer in the pursuit of his remedies, in the Privy Council. We have, therefore, to draw your attention to the fact that the observation by his Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelor that no suggestion, as our counsel made in his darkhast, had been made at the time when the learned Chief Justice and himself pointed out the desirability of having Mr. Justice Russell on the Bench to hear this matter, that these observations were made after our counsel Mr. Murzban had left the Court to appear in another appeal matter, and therefore it was not possible for counsel to place before their Lordships what had transpired after the learned Chief Justice and his learned colleague had decided to form a Bench on which Mr. Justice Russell was to sit. As soon as we received an intimation that a Special Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Batchelor was to sit, we instructed counsel to submit to the Registrar of the Appellate Side the difficulty which would ensue from the constitution of this Bench, but the Registrar, one day previous to the sitting of this Bench, intimated that that Bench and no other would sit. Therefore it was that counsel was instructed to renew his application reported in your paper.—Yours &c.,

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.

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A HYDERABAD APPEAL CASE.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—Present: The Earl of Halsbury, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, and Sir Arthur Wilson. In the matter Pestonji Jivanji and others v. Shapurji Edulji Chinoy and others.

This was an appeal from a decree of the Judical Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts of December 12, 1901, reversing a judgment of the Superintendent of the Residency Bazars at Hyderabad.

Mr. Jardine, K.C., and Mr. Leslie De Gruyther appeared for the appellants; Mr. G. E. A. Ross for the respondents.

The case was argued in November, when judgment was reserved.

Sir Arthur Wilson, in now delivering their Lordships' judgment, said this was a controversy between various members of the Parsee community relative to land situated in the Sikanderabad Cantonment on a portion of which stood a Parsee Tower of Silence. In or about 1895 the respondents, purporting to act on behalf of the Parsee community, resolved to erect on the land in question a second tower of silence in addition to that already there. The appellants objected claiming as descendants and representatives in title of the original founders. Negotiations for a settlement having failed, the appellants filed the present suit. They alleged that the founders were in their lifetime the owners of the land in question, and that the property had devolved upon themselves, and they complained of the respondents' encroachment. The respondents, who were defendants in the suit, asserted that the land had been granted to the whole Parsee community for a public purpose, and to enure for the benefit of that community generally for all time, by the cantonment authority. The Judge who tried the case decided in favour of the plaintiffs, now appellants, and granted an injunction. On appeal the Judicial Commissioner reversed that decision and dismissed the suit. Hence the present appeal. The founders were two brothers, Parsees, Pestonji Meherji and Viccaji Meherji, who in 1837 and afterwards carried on business as bankers at Haidarabad and in other places. It appeared from the correspondence that, at about that time, they had made up their minds to make Haidarabad their home, and they determined at the same time to establish a Tower of Silence, for which purpose it was necessary both to obtain the ground on which the tower could be built and to establish the necessary priests for carrying on the services and ceremonies required by the Parsee religion. It was clear that with regard to the establishment of priests everything was done by the brothers Pestonji and Viccaji. They found the proper persons and arranged with them to settle at the spot selected; they undertook the responsibility for their salaries, though the priests were to be at liberty to receive fees for ceremonials from other Parsees. They also, through their agents at Sikandarabad, made all the necessary arrangements for obtaining the site required. The most important document relied on by the plaintiffs was the following:—"Ijat asar Balkishta Reddy, Muccadum of the village of Bholuckpore, in the District of Hoosain Saugar, may you be well, year 1248 Sal—*i.e.*, Fasli. The reason of writing this is that the bankers Pestonji and Viccaji having applied and Government having sanctioned the grant to them of the hill, which is near Gattula Naganna Kunta, in the Devini Bhavi Kancha, within the boundary of the said village, for depositing bones, the Taluqdar Raja Rang Rao Bahadur has sent order, and, therefore, it is hereby written that you deliver up the said hill to the said bankers Pestonji and Viccaji. Note that this is peremptory order in this matter. The date the 25th Rabiul-awal 1254 (*i.e.*, June, 1838).—Ibrahim Khan, Naib." The trial Judge held that to be a genuine document, assigning cogent reasons. The appeal Judge pointed out circumstances, which he thought threw suspicion upon it; but he did not overrule the finding that it was genuine. Their Lordships saw no sufficient reason why they should reject that finding. The next document of high importance was the following:—"This is to certify that the Parsees of Sikandarabad have permission by order of Brigadier Wahab, C.B., Commanding Haidarabad Subsidiary Force, to enclose the hill by name Nomavunghutt for a Burying place, the circumference of which is about (18) eighteen hundred feet, and immediately adjoining the south end of Nawganah's garden and near the public Bearer's line in rear of the cantonment of Sikandarabad. This hill is given for a tower only to be built on its summit.—H. F. F. Considine, Assistant Q.M.-General, Haidarabad Subsidiary Force, Sikandarabad, 15 January, 1839." That document was actually obtained on behalf of the two brothers, through their agent; but it was the matter upon which the respondents chiefly rested their case. Their contention was that it formed the real root of title to the land, and that by its terms the grant was one to the Parsee community generally, and not to the two brothers personally. It was well to consider the authority from which each document issued, and the relation one to the other. The first clearly was issued by an officer of the Haidarabad State, and it purported to express a transaction, by which the State had assented to the grant of the land to the two brothers, and directed possession of it to be delivered to them. The second purported to be issued by the authority of the Brigadier Commanding the Haidarabad Subsidiary Force, a force which had its headquarters in the Sikandarabad Cantonment. The force was in the employment of the East India Company and commanded by the Company's officers, but maintained by agreement in Haidarabad territory for the protection of the Nizam. (Aitchison's Treaties, vol. 8, p. 264). The research of counsel was unable to discover any treaty prescribing the limits of the powers of the Nizam's officers on the one hand and the military commander on the other with respect to the management, control, and disposition of the cantonment and the land comprised in it. And it appeared clear that no such treaty ever was in existence. When the Nizam's Government admitted a British force within its territory and allotted to it the Sikandarabad Cantonment as its headquarters it no doubt, by necessary implication, conveyed to the military authorities all powers of jurisdiction, control, and management incident to maintaining the efficiency and the discipline of the troops and the peace and good order and convenient use of the cantonment. But it would be going a long way beyond that to hold that the officer commanding the troops could be held empowered to alienate in perpetuity land forming part of the cantonment, and undoubtedly Haidarabad territory, for a purpose wholly unconnected with military requirements. Those considerations must be borne in mind in estimating the effect of the two documents cited. There appeared to be no real difficulty in reconciling the two documents and appreciating their effect. The first, emanating from the State, purported to deal with and enforce a grant of the land by the State to the two founders by name and the delivery of possession to them. The second document, emanating from the cantonment authorities, did not deal with title or possession, but gave permission to use the land already conveyed for the particular purpose of a Tower of Silence, and to enclose the land. Those were matters obviously within the discretion of the commanding officer, for they might affect the convenient occupation of the cantonment. The effect of the two documents was to show a good title in the founders, and not in the Parsee community. What happened afterwards only confirmed that view. The founders admittedly enclosed the land and erected a Tower of Silence upon it at their own expense. About the same time, or shortly afterwards, they erected a Fire Temple upon land which they acquired by private purchase, and endowed it. The evidence as to the possession, management, and control of the Tower of Silence and of the land on which is stood showed those to have been in the founders. The only question being who were the original grantees, the events of the early years, after the acquisition of the land and the erection of the tower were much more important than those of later years, when the circumstances of the parties had somewhat changed. And in those early years they found from the correspondence that the priests referred such difficulties or questions as arose for the orders of the founders, and obeyed those orders. The founders certainly, down to 1863, bore the whole expense of the establishment and all costs of maintenance and repair. During those years the Parsee community were not represented by any committee or other organisation. Therefore during those years the founders had no rivals in respect of possession and control, for the suggested possession and authority of the head priest was negatived by his own letters to the founders. After 1863 the Parsee community from time to time subscribed money in aid of additions and improvements, and from 1882 onwards there was a committee representing in some sense the community. But what happened in those later years could throw but little light upon the nature of the grant of, or soon after, 1837. Their Lordships were of opinion that the view of the case taken by the Judge who tried it was correct. They would humbly advise his Majesty that the decree of the Judical Commissioner should be discharged, with costs, and that of the Court of the Superintendent restored. The respondents would pay the costs of this appeal.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE "SAGAR PRESS."

The opening ceremony of the "Sagar Press" at Sassoon Dock was performed yesterday by the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes. There were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. The "Press" was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion. Mr. S. M. Moses in opening the proceedings said:—"Sir Walter Hughes and Gentlemen,—We have met here to-day to inaugurate the opening of the Sagar Pressing Company, Ltd. This was originally called the Sassoon Pressing Company, Ltd., which came into existence in the year 1872. Our firm had managed it until it was burnt down last year. We sold it to the present enterprising firm of Messrs. Khimji, Meghji, Dewraj and Co. In the fitness of things, it is but appropriate that the Chairman of the Port Trust which commands the whole foreshore of Bombay, should be invited to declare this Press "open." I have been associated with Sir Walter Hughes for many years on the Board of the Port Trust; our relations have always been of the most cordial nature and I know full well his sterling qualities of head and heart. The success of the Port Trust is greatly due to his astute management and the income has gone up by leaps and bounds in a few years, from 42 to 94 lachs of rupees. Sir Walter is now engaged on that gigantic undertaking, the extension of the Docks and the reclaiming of the foreshore. Besides giving greater facitities to our increasing trade, these works, when completed, will confer a great boon upon Mail passengers, who will be able to go to the pier and walk aboard the P. and O. Co.'s steamer at all seasons of the year and in all tides, their landing being made equally easy. I sincerely trust that Sir Walter Hughes may be present to see the completion of his great scheme, which will be sent down to posperity in association with his name by the future historians of Bombay. I have now to ask Sir Walter to start the Engines of the Press,"

Sir Walter Hughes in acknowledging the compliment said:—"I have first to thank Messrs. Khimji, Meghji Dewraj and Co., for the compliment they have paid me in asking me to start the engines on the occasion of the opening of their new press. You all of course know that these premises, which were for many years owned by the Sassoon Pressing Co., were unfortunately destroyed by fire last April. Messrs. Khimji, Meghji and Co., have now rebuilt them and installed two new presses of the most up-to-date pattern, while two of the old presses have been thoroughly renovated. Attached to the Press House is to be a separate godown with room for the storage of 50,000 bales. The buildings, I am told, have been designed on the latest principles of Fire-proof construction in accordance with the advice of the Local Fire Insurance Association. I know from experience how thorough their requirements are, and we may take it that these new premises are structually as safe from fire as they can be made. My only regret is that this, which is practically a new Press, should be installed at Colaba instead of in the neighbourhood of the proposed new Cotton Depot at Mazagon. But there was no alternative, for unfortunately it will be some time yet before the Port Trustees are ready to give the Cotton Trade what I hope will be a permanent home in the new location, with far greater and cheaper facilities for all branches of the business than the trade now enjoys. It has been a great pleasure to me to take part in the opening of Messrs. Khimji & Co's. new enterprise and I heartily wish it every possible success."

Sir Walter Hughes and those present then proceeded to the engine-room where Sir Walter started the engines.

Mr. Meghji Valabhdas then thanked Sir Walter Hughes for coming there to start the engines.

The meeting dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

THE STREE BODHE JUBILEE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We beg to acknowledge through the medium of your columns the following donations to the above fund:

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 2,360, H H the Gaekwar of Baroda Rs. 250, Sir Adamjee Peerbhai Kt. Rs. 250, Mr H A Wadhya Rs. 200, Mrs. D J Tata Rs. 150, H H the Rani Saheb of Jawhar Rs. 100, Sir J Cowasjee Jehangir Kt. Rs. 100, through Mrs. Sherenbai D Cama Rs 100, through Mr Aderjee M Dalal (Broach) Rs. 66, through Mr Kaikobad Cawasjee, Dinshaw (Aden) Rs. 55, Mr Rehmoobhai Allana Rs. 50, Messrs Merwanjee and Hormasjee Cama Rs. 50, Mr M P Kharegat Rs. 50, Mr Phiroshaw M Marzban Rs. 50, Mrs N G Chandavarkar Rs. 50, Mrs D B Petit Rs. 50, Mrs Noormahomed Jairaj Peerbhai Rs. 51, through Dr N F Surveyor Rs. 50, the Hon'ble Mr Goculdas K Parekh Rs. 50, Mr Hormusjee N Bhiwandiwalla Rs. 50, through Mrs J D Bharda Rs. 35, through Mr Hormusjee Cawasjee Dinshaw Rs. 33, Sardar Davar Kaikhasro E Mody Rs. 30, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai Bart. Rs. 30, Shrimant Laxmibai Shah Gaekwar Rs. 25, Mrs R D N Wadia Executor Dady Manekje Limje Trust Fund Rs. 25, A Zoroastrian Rs 25, Mrs Motibai Khursetje Taraporewalla Rs. 25, Mr P H Dustoor Rs. 25, Mr Rustomjee P Kooka Rs. 25, Mr Rustamjee J Jijibhai Rs. 21, Mr Dinshaw B Vakil Rs. 20, Mr Jehangir D Wadia Rs. 21, Mrs J D Framji Rs. 20, Dewan Bahadur Ranchorebhai Udairam Rs. 20 Mr M C Murzban, C I E Rs. 20, Mr Bomanjee E Mody, (Surat) Rs. 20, Mrs Dinshaw Jijibhoy Rs. 15, Mr Muncherjee R Dhola C I E Rs. 15, "X Y Z" Rs. 15, A Subscriber of "Stree Bodhe" (Calcutta) Rs. 15, Mrs Manekbai Nanoo Kothare Rs. 15, Mrs Mahadeo Govind Ranade Rs. 15, Bai Jerbai D H Wadia, in memory of late Mr K N Kabraji Rs. 15, Mrs D N Bahadurji Rs. 15, An admirer of "Stree Bodhe" Rs. 15, Mr Nowroji Manekji Seth Rs. 15, Lady Bhalchandra Krishna Rs. 15, Mr Nowroji P Vakil C I E (Ahmedabad) Rs. 15, Mr P N Wadia Rs. 15, Dr Miss Khambata Rs. 15, Mr R S Powala Rs. 15, Mr K S Powala Rs. 15, Mr R D Sethna Rs. 15, Mr Tansukhram Mansukhram Surjaram Rs. 15, Mr M C Doctor Rs. 15, through Mrs Bhikhaiji A Engineer Rs. 13, Dr H L Batlivala Rs. 10, Mr A F Chinoy Rs. 10, through Mr A F Chinoy Rs. 10, Mr V P Vaidya Rs. 10, Bai Sunabai Jackar Rs. 10, Bai Jerbai Bezonji Damri (Rajkot) Rs. 10, Mr D N Wadia Rs. 10, A Friend Rs. 10, Dr J M Penty (Hyderabad) Rs. 10, Mr M H Talyarkhan Rs. 10, Mr Cowarji D Panday Rs. 10, Dr Rustom P Bharucha Rs. 10, Mr Sorabsha D Doctor Rs. 10, Mr Shapurji R Sethna Rs. 10, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell Rs. 10, Mrs D Sirur Rs. 10, Mr F P Pavri Rs. 10, Mr N V Mandlik Rs. 10, Mr Manordas Varjivandas Rs. 10, Mr M Ahmed Rs. 10, Mr Jaffer Jusab Rs. 10, Mr R N Vatchaghandi Rs. 10, Dr Miss Kashibai Naorangi Rs. 10, sums below ten Rs. 147 As. 8; Total Rs. 5,228-8-0. Those who have already promised are requested to send their contributions to the undersigned:—

D. G. SUKHEDWALA.
KAZI KABIRUDIN.
Miss PHEROZA K. KABRAJI.
Joint Honorary Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th February, 1908.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "DUMBEA."

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Dumbea" to-day from Prince's Dock, shed F. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the shed at 7 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfecting shed, at 6-15 a.m., with all their baggage:—

Colombo.—Major and Mrs. Deakyne and child, Mr. W. D. Ewart, Mr. J. J. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Avery. Mr. and Mrs H. D. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor, Mr. J. Bilis, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Moore, Mr. Bonnechaux, Dr. S. N. Powell, Mr. M. G. Patell, Mrs. Fanny, Miss Pearel, Mrs. B. F. Khan, Miss B. F. Khan, Mr. N. P. Khan, Mr. Khan.

Yokohama.—Mr. W. F. Stratton.

Hongkong.—Mr. Tata for a servant, Mr. G. and Miss Laird MacGregor.

Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Kensingh.

Kobe.—Mr. H. J. Maynard.

Adelaide.—Lieut. B. B. Dickson.

Sydney.—Mr. Nicolas, Mr. Boisard, Mr. Le Boucher, Mr. Audebert, Mr. Xiderras, Mr. Rickleton, Mr. Dillon, Lieut S. T. Polley.

Fremantle.—Mr. C. Johnstone.

Noumea.—Mr. and Mrs. Mattei, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. Micheld and wife, Miss Rossi, Mr. Minvielle, Mr. and Mrs. Quillet and child, Mr. Tricon, Mr. and Mrs. Orsini and child, Mr. Versini, and Mr. Duplessis and wife.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the last ten days of December 1907 amounted to Rs. 8,490, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs1,841. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December last were Rs. 1,16,422, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 23,437.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS AT AGRA.

Protest against New System of Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, February 28.

The following new system of working the hours for telegraph subordinates is expected shortly to start here tentatively, 23 to 7 hours, 7 to 15 and 15 to 23 hours, involving one whole term 23 to 7, and two half terms, 15 to 23 of night duty, two whole terms 15 to 23 evening duty, and two whole terms 7 to 15 day duty. A term is equivalent to eight out of 24 hours and the work distributed among five batches, each duty running one week.

The whole Agra staff, including the natives except the men on duty yesterday morning, discussed the question of holding a meeting in an orderly manner and marked with sentiments of loyalty to Government and respect for the authorities, but they think stout protests should be laid against the tax on human nature which the abolishing of the night division for sleep and the constant night and evening duties entail.

The Senior Subordinate, in the chair, said that a similar change was tried in Karachi years ago under pressure of work, which failed resulting in the signallers falling sick.

A native signaller said laconically: "As servants they must obey orders, as human beings they must fall sick."

Other speakers pointed out that although 21 evenings were allowed monthly for recreation no single day was possible for cricket, shooting, picnics and objected to the value of day and night working hours being equalised.

Communications were also read from other offices criticising the proposed change as a menace to health and a bid for the reduction of the pension list. After three hours' conference the meeting resolved to approach the Director General with a respectful protest.

The following telegram signed by about 100 subordinates was sent to-day through the Superintendent, Agra Office, from the Staff to the Director General which sums up the case for the subordinates.

"At a mass meeting held it was unanimously decided after careful deliberation respectfully to address you for urgent reconsideration of the new system of watches.

"The proposed system, which is totally undesirable, will seriously affect health and cause great inconvenience to personal and domestic interests, and will also disallow recreation of any kind, so vitally necessary to counteract the effects of long and tedious hours of work, it likewise entails other disabilities and disadvantages too numerous to detail. We feel too climatic conditions have not been considered. Under these circumstances we beg your protection assuring you at the same time of our loyalty and respect."

THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Visit to Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, February 28.

A brief visit of the Officiating Lieutenant Governor, Sir Thomas Gordon Walker has occasioned quite a whirl of gaiety at Delhi where there is hearty appreciation of the honour confered on the late popular Commissioner of Delhi Division in his selection for the temporary high office. There is perhaps but little heavy work on the "Lat Sahib's" file just now and famine conditions in the Division are nowhere so acute as to give rise to immediate anxiety.

To-day is set apart as a general holiday in memoriam of the Sir Denzil Ibbetson.

The Lieut-Governor visited regimental sports of the Sikh regiment here and paid a private visit of inspection to the archæological restoration at the fort and to-day is due tomotor to Gurgaon district to inspect the famine test operations.

The public Concert yesterday night at the Town Hall under the Lieut-Governor's patronage was attended by the elite of Delhi. The Sikh Band feelingly played "Abide with Me," but Sir Gordon Walker doubtless leaves us to-morrow.

DRAFTS BY HIRED TRANSPORT "REWA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 28.

The following drafts embarked on the hired Transport "Rewa" leaving Southampton on 19th February:—

3rd Rifle Brigade 6, 1st Seaforth Highlanders 26; 1st Dragon Guards 49; 2nd East Lancashire 90; 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers 9; 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers 22; 1st West Yorkshire Regiment 28; 1st South Wales Borderers, 49, 1st Gloucestershire 108; 2nd North Staffordshire 18; 2nd Gordon Highlanders 56; 1st Royal Irish Rifles 150; 1st Connaught Rangers 70; expiration of leave 78; 1st Connaught Rangers, 25; Officers; 5 ladies and 5 children; 2nd Glass—2 men. 4 women, 6 children. 3rd Class 358 men; 35 women, 37 children. Drafts, 60 men rifle brigade, disembarking at Malta.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Speedy Construction of Sara Bridge Urged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 28.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce here to-day Mr. Apcar protested against further delay in the construction of the Sara Bridge and urged the raising by Government of funds for railway improvement in India. The security of the Railways, Mr. MacMorran, agreed with Mr. Ernest Cable in asking Government for further consideration of the whole question of State versus Company management before committing themselves to an extension of Company Management and advocated changes in the constitution of the Controlling Board.

THE MARTINIERE SCHOOL AT LUCKNOW.

Prize Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, February 28.

Lieutenant-General Sir E. Lock-Elliot presided for the last time at the prize giving at the Lucknow Martiniere School yesterday. Among these present were Lady Lock-Elliot, Admiral Fremantle and Brigadier General Sir J. R. L. Macdonald.

Mr. T. G. Sykes, the Principal, said that in order to keep pace with the rapid strides made by education money was needed and he hoped Government would help Martiniere as it had already helped other institutions.

The appeal was supported by General Elliot who spoke highly of the work done by the school.

THE DELHI POST OFFICE TREASURY BURGLARY.

All Property Discovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, February 28.

The City Police have recently arrested three Mahomedans, one of whom has been twice previously convicted, in connection with the burglary previously reported at the Delhi Post-Office Treasury. It is believed that several others are also implicated. The arrests arose from the property from the stolen postal parcels being offered for sale in the bazar leading to search of the premises and the recovery of the remainder of the property.

This disposes of the theory of Gujars being implicated who, though notorious cattle thiefs and general snappers up of trifles, constitute a most trustworthy class of local chowkidars.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Maynard, I. M. S., Optelhalmic Professor, Calcutta Medical College, is gazetted on eight months' leave from 11th proximo Major F. O. Kinealy, I.M. S. to officiate.

Hon. Mr. Justice Geidt's resignation of his appointment upon the Calcutta High Court Bench has been accepted, and he is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service from the 12th of April next.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. T. Jones, I. M. S., Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta, is gazetted for six months' leave from last Tuesday.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. R. Ingram, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, N. W. Railway, is granted eight months' leave from the 9th of December last.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The survey of a Railway on the two feet six inch gauge from Makarwal to Mari a distance of about fifty miles has been sanctioned to be made by the North Western Railway Administration.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. H. Butler to be Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and Indian Empire.

Mr. W. P. Barton becomes Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, Captain R. Garratt Assistant, Commissioner, Kohat, and Mr. F. H. R. Fraser, District Judge of Peshawar.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army promotions—Major G. R. T. Green to be Lt.-Colonel and Lieut A. M. Rundall to be Captains.

Lt.-Colonel J. C. Lamout, I. M. S., retires with effect from 10th proximo.

FAMINE RELIEF IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, February 28.

Beyond the prevailing general scarcity and high rates for gram and fodder throughout the Division the conditions are now here so acute as to occasion immediate grave anxiety, and labour, generally being scarce, would appear to be in fair demand outside Government relief. The Gurgaon District still boasts of the solitary test work in the whole Division and the recent report from Jamraoj Tehsil showed some 1,350 persons accepting the employment offered. Locally in Delhi city the famine relief fund organized by Mission effort on behalf of the poor genteel Indians, mainly women folk, exceeds 13,000 rupees subscriptions and six depots within the city are actively retailing "ata" flour to ticket-holders at ten seers to a rupee in limited quantities. This method of charitable relief possibly operates as a healthy check on any extravagant tendencies of the retail grain market. The Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi, have generously contracted to supply two and a quarter thousand mounds of "ata" flour to the famine fund at the actual cost rate representing approximately a donation of Rs. 2,000.

SIR ARTHUR GASELEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, February 28.

General Sir Arthur Gaselee, G. C. I. E., K. C. B. Commanding Northern Army, accompanied by Brigadier General Major J.H. Poett, C. B., D. A. G., and Major B. T. Pett D. S. O. Queen, A. M. S. and A. D. C. yesterday forenoon, inspected Delhi garrison publicly in drill order comprising of the 18th Tivana Lancer detachments R. G. A. and the Queen and 35th Sikhs.

The usual salute of fifteen guns was fired from the fort on arrival and departure.

THE MOTOR GYMKHANA.

Some very interesting competitions were undertaking yesterday on the Marine Lines Maidan, amongst them one called "the Nightingale" in which the driver of a competing car had to go half round the course, then dismount, run fifty yards to a lady and whistle a song. As soon as the lady recognised the tune the driver had then to run back to his car, and finish the journey. One man appealed to his lady with "Hark the herald angels sing," but she thought it was "Wont you come home, Bill Bailey?" So he whistled another bar or two, when madame wrung her little hands and cried "Oh dear, I know what it is but I can't think of the name of it. But I know it's a hymn!" All the while the "chauffeur-siffeur" was nightingaling for all he was worth, though hardly able to whistle for excitement, as the lady's slowness in thinking of the name of the hymn was losing him his chance of the prize. Another motorist whistled a new-fangled march, which everybody else whistles, but which has an unpronounceable name. Consequently he set his lady an impossible task; but quickly twigging her plight he promptly changed his note to "God Save the King," which quickly set him free.

So the evening wore on, and a very agreeable time was spent. To-morrow there will be no Gymkhana in the evening owing to the races, but at nine o'clock a special and final programme will be begun and the Motor Gymkhana for 1908 will end up with a big procession of illuminated and decorated cars when there should be a big crowd present. Results of the competitions will be announced later on.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "KOERBER."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber" to-morrow, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 8-45 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 7 a.m. sharp:—

Mr. and Mrs Agacio and child, Miss Agacio, Mr. A. Annesley, Mr. F. Ad. Assmann, Mrs. E. J. Baldwin and maid, Revd. and Mrs. Braun, child and 2 infants, Mr. H. Boltze, Mr. G. H. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Col. J. H. Craigie, Capt. P. S. F. Claridge, Very Revd. Fr. Elias Carmelo, Miss M. Dohring, Mr. and Mrs. M. Doelly, Miss M. Delaney, Revd. and Mrs. Ch. Durr, 3 children and infant, Mr. G. Drubek, Revd. and Mrs. E. G. Frease, Miss Frease, Mr. L. Green, Mr. and Mrs. E. Geake, Dr. S. Gaster, Miss A. G. Hill, Revd. Father Isidore, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. John, Lieut. F. James, Revd. Brother Joseph, Mr. C. Knufmann, Mr. Keene, Mr. Eh. Korner, Miss E. A. Luce, Baroness B. D. Llewhellin and child, Mrs. T. Lightford, Mr. A. P. Mehta, Mr. S. P. Mehta, Revd. Brother Michael, Mr. McLaughlin, Col. B. Murdock, Major and Mrs. J. W. B. Merewether (for Aden), Dr. E. F. Neve, Mr. J. K. Orfanidi, Mr. P. Panyotopolos, Major F. M. Peterson, Capt. W. P. Russell, Mrs. Rush, Mr. J. Rosenfield, Mr. and Mrs. P. Rainier, Revd. Sister Sullivan Columbia, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. J. D. Simpson, Dr. B. Schwarzbach, Miss G. Toussaint, Mr. H. M. Weiss, Revd. and Mrs. Ch. Warth, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. H. Wood, Miss Wood, Mrs. J. H. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. C. Young, Mrs. Young, Baroness Zedlitz and maid.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "OLYMPIA."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Olympia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock on the morning of the 29th instant with following passengers. Medical inspection at 7-30 a.m., sharp:—

To Suez:—Mr G W Dance.

To Marseilles:—Major Alexander, Mrs Alexander and infant, Lieut Grinlinton, Mrs Grinlinton, Mr Meyer, Mrs Meyer, and Miss Meyer, Mr Mumford, Miss Pearson, Mrs Savage and child.

To London:—Mr Beyer, Capt Barclay, Gen. Browne, Lieut Fetris, Major Grimstone, Mrs Grimstone and 2 infants and nurse, Mrs Heath and maid, Mr Lyon, Col D MacIntyre, Col D H MacIntyre, Col. Macpherson, Mrs Macpherson, Lieut E F W Nicholson, Lieut E Norris, Capt G H Sherrard, Mrs Sherrard, Mrs Soloman, Major R E Travers, Mrs Waring, infant and nurse.

To Liverpool:—Miss Ackland, Mr W A Begg, Mr Cullen, Mrs Cullen, Col Francis, Master Salmon, Master B Jones, Mrs Oldham, infant and nurse, Miss Patterson, Mr Tattersall, Capt N E Tilney, Mrs Tilney and infant, Mrs Vener and infant, Rev G B Wills, Mrs Wills and infant.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 29, 1908.

SHAKSPEARE'S PRIVATE OPINIONS.

In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Statham sets himself the task of exhibiting Shakspeare's private views on morals and the conduct of life. The task appears somewhat colossal, but Mr. Statham disposes of it in twelve pages, by his simple method of selecting passages from Shakspeare's works in which, he thinks, Shakspeare's "real feeling and conviction seems to boil up to the top, and we feel we are face to face with the man Shakspeare speaking from his own heart.' The selection of these passages, says Mr. Statham, is a matter for instinctive perception rather than for critical analysis; but, he continues, "the most remarkable examples of Shakspeare's deliverance of his own mind, especially in a moral sense, are to be found in those sudden and keen observations, those brief criticisms of life, which he flashes upon us unexpectedly through the mouths of some of his inferior, or even some of his worst, and most immoral, characters. It is, perhaps, in such passages, where the thoughts expressed are quite out of keeping with the personage who gives utterance to them, that we feel most certainly that we are getting at the poet's own mind." By this method, Mr. Statham discovers that Shakspeare's religious creed was the orthodox one of the times, briefly expressed by Isabella to Angelo, when she says: 'Why, all the souls that were, were forfeit once; And he that might the vantage best have took, Found out the remedy.' He also discovers that Shakspeare was an aristocrat and a "rank Tory"; a strong supporter of Kings, and a despiser of the crowd. Mr. Statham only gives us three quotations in support of these views, though, he adds, "on the testimony of various other passages which there is not space to cite, it seems clear that Shakspeare had a decided contempt for the opinion of the many!" Coming to the weightier matters of morals and of conduct Mr. Statham decides that the wall-known speech in which Polonius gives advice to Laertes, is the poet's own morality, because it is entirely out of place in the mouth of an old prig like Polonius. This is indeed a discovery! So, too, is Mr. Statham's statement, (despite "the divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them how we may"),—that Iago's reprimand to Roderigo, and Edmund's soliloquy,—both of which suggest that "'tis in ourselves we are thus, or thus"—embody Shakspeare's own belief. Mr. Statham further thinks that the retribution which follows wrong-doing in most of the plays does so not only to suit the expectation of the audience, but because Shakspeare believed that 'The Gods are just, and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to plague us.' He remarks, however, that he finds it difficult to reconcile this view with the life and death of Falstaff! Mr. Statham assures us that Shakspeare gives us ample evidence of his reverence for purity in women, and is kind enough to make a few quotations in support of his assurance. He then takes Shakspeare to task for allowing the Duke to blame Juliet more than Claudio. Finally, we learn that Shakspeare "has *apparently* (the italics are not Mr. Statham's,) the greatest contempt for mercenary rice."

Shakspeare has had many critics, but surely never such a one as Mr. Statham. We know full well what results have been achieved by little theolcgians, who have sought to explain the mind of the Almighty, by selecting, with the instinctive perception on which Mr. Statham relies, passages from the books of the Bible. Mr. Statham has now shown us what can be done by treating Shakspeare's writings in the same way. As well hope to reveal the secret of the mind of Nature by the exhibition of a few flowers, as hope to show the mind of Shakspeare by the quotation of a few of his gems of thought. The nearer we approach the mountain the more difficult it is to realize its greatness. The more we study Shakspeare the more impossible is it to realize the breadth of his thought. We can but gaze and wonder, as we gaze into the sky on a summer day and see nothing but serenity and beauty. Who can explain to us the machinery of the mind which produced such works as Hamlet and Lear, The Tempest and The Mid-summer Nights Dream? Certainly not Mr. Statham with his selected quotations. Indeed, the lump sum of Shakspeare's whole work can do no more than hint to us what the poet's own views were, and that in whispers as vague as the whisper of the wind in the pines. "What point of morals," says Emerson in his splendid essay, "what point of morals, of manners, of economy, of philosophy, of religion, of taste, of the conduct of life has he not settled? What mystery has he not signified his knowledge of? What office, what function, or district of man's work has he not remembered? What King has he not taught state? What maiden has not found him finer than her delicacy? What lover has he not out-loved? What sage has he not outseen? What gentleman has he not instructed in the rudeness of his behaviour? .....Shakspeare is as much out of the category of eminent authors as he is out of the crowd. He is inconceivably wise; the others, conceivably. A good reader can, in a sort, nestle into Plato's brain and think thence; but not into Shakspeare's. We are still out of doors"—And this is the author whose private mind Mr. Statham attempts to lay bare by the means of a few quotations.

Shakspeare stands supreme because of his impartiality. He is the true philosopher who stations himself in the middle. The lesser lights circle round him and find their inspiration in him. To each he is a sun; but to all he is unscrutable. Shakspeare was free from "that little twist of brain," which obscures high vision, and which makes us give such prominence to the special views of life which we call "our own." Mr. Statham speaks of Shakspeare holding the orthodox creed of the day. It is impossible that Shakspeare had any creed—as we use the word, and as Emerson used it, when he said that creeds were a disease of the intellect. All creeds find their expression in Shakspeare. He embraces them all, as "the sunlight clasps the earth." Again, Mr. Statham has it that Shakspeare was an aristocrat. No doubt he was. No doubt, too, he was a plebeian. He would be equally at home in the company of either plebeian or aristocrat, and both would hail him for their fellow. He was a rank Tory, says Mr. Statham. Possibly. He also revolutionized the literature of the world. "His mind is the horizon beyond which we do not see." Mr. Statham's attempt to prove, by his quotations, what Shakspeare's private views were, on matters of this kind, and of others, such as the riddles of free will, and predestination, and retribution, and the other mental mumps and measles from which we all suffer, is foredoomed to failure. The poet's mask is impenetrable. The matter of Shakspeare's views on morals is in quite another category. We think that an enquiry into the question whether Shakspeare reverenced purity in women is nothing but an impertinence. Such reverence is the hall-mark of a gentleman. Indeed, any enquiry into Shakspeare's own views on any point of morals is impertinent, because the exalted position he holds could not have been assigned to him if he had not been on the side of Virtue. Not isolated quotations but his whole work, stands as a monument in praise of Virtue —*monumentum Vere perennius*. We read Shakspeare's plays, and exclaim with Miranda: "How many goodly creatures are there here! How beauteous mankind is! Oh brave new world, that has such people in it!"

MURRAY'S JATS. An interesting link with the past will be welded in Delhi in the middle of March when Sir Alfred Gaselee is to open a dharamsala in memory of Sir John Irvine Murray who raised the famous Murray's Jat Lancers. It is now nearly six years since Sir John died, and considerable delay has been caused by many circumstances in the erection of a memorial, but it has at last taken definite form. General Eardley-Wilmot proposed a memorial immediately after his death and Lady Murray, on being consulted, at once expressed the desire that the memorial should take some form such as a fountain or other work of public utility among the people who learned to love him, rather than a tablet or window in a church. A subscription list was opened in England without much success and eventually the fund was transferred to India where it was taken up by his old regiment, and eventually a sum of over five thousand five hundred rupees was raised, twenty-three Jat regiments contributing. Even then delays occurred an account of the site granted being within the fire zone of the Delhi Fort, but at last all difficulties were overcome and the building which has been erected bears an inscription in English, Urdu and Hindi: "This dharamsala is erected by the Jats and other admirers, to perpetuate the memory of General Sir John Murray, K.C.B., who died 20th May 1902 and who, during his service, identified himself with the Jat nation and was beloved by all who knew him." Sir John entered the Army as an ensign in 1842 and obtained his colonelcy twenty-nine years later, and his services were through some of the most stirring events in India. His first acquaintance with war was in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, although then he saw no actual fighting, but a few years later he was in the midst of the Mutiny. He was present at the battle of Shahgunge, and was mentioned in despatches "for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Allygurh when commanding Rajah Gobind Singh's Jat Horse. In November and December of 1857 he raised the Jat Horse and, shortly after, proved their worth when at the cavalry engagements of Kutcala Ghat he defeated six hundred mutineers with a force of only a third of this number, holding the Rohilkhund rebel army in check until the arrival of General Penny's force.

The Jats, a sturdy race of cultivators, are generally supposed to be of Scythic origin and, although Hindus, are particularly free from caste prejudices. For this reason they are somewhat looked down upon by the Brahmins, and, suffering from the tyrrany of the Mahomedan Empire, the two reasons combined to make them ready to throw in their lot with the British, a fact that gives the Indian Army some nine thousand excellent soldiers to-day. Murray's influence over the Jats was the result of an incident on the 24th of August 1857 when at Man Singh's garden, about three miles from Aligarh, while attacking the rebels, he met one of the leaders in a hand to hand encounter. His victory made him a hero with every Jat who saw it, and his fame soon spread. Before the Mutiny there was probably not a single Jat in the Indian Army and, though it is good that the Delhi Dharamsala should be raised, his best memorial is in the twenty-three Jat regiments which have subscribed to honour his memory. That the Jats were stern and stubborn fighters we learned to our cost at Bharatpore, and it lies to Sir John Murray's credit that he won them over and formed from them so useful a branch of the army. In a short biography of him, which has been published, the writer concludes with some reference to John Murray the man, as apart from John Murray the brave soldier and dashing leader of Eastern horsemen. "Jock," as he was affectionately known to his old friends and brothers-in-arms, was, above all, a typical Scot, Leaving the land of his birth as a lad, he never quite lost touch with it and to the day of his death no one could ever have taken him for anything but a child of "the land of the leal," the land of Walter Scott and of Robert Burns, which has sent so many of her sons to seek renown or a soldier's grave on the soil of India, Murray had all the finest characteristics of the Lowland Scot. With a keen sense of humour, he was shrewd and warm-hearted. A loyal and generous friend, his advice, and, when possible, more substantial assistance, were always at the service of those he liked. More than one young soldier who has since gone high in his profession owed much to the older man who had the happy knack of giving advice without giving offence, for he was not only tactful in the best sense, but was also the fortunate possessor of a singular charm of manner which attracted friendship and disarmed opposition. Though not much above medium height, Murray's well knit figure and soldier-like appearance at once attracted attention and respect. His handsome face, with its bold aquiline features, was generally lit up with a particularly winning smile, which must ever remain in the memories of all that knew him.

THE CORPORATION AND THE COUNCILS. The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday adopted the wisest course in verbally amending the Committee's report on the question of expanding the Legislative Councils, and confining their opinions to questions which directly concern them. We do not concur in the statement that the report was a milk and water affair at best. It was essentially businesslike and was confined to questions on which the Corporation might reasonably be expected to have formed an intelligent opinion. It is doubtful, however, if the report as amended would have been adopted had not Colonel Collie suggested the abandonment of the idea of making a representation—a suggestion which served to give a spurt to Corporators and enabled them to see the absurdity of the position in which they would stand if they had to admit their inability to furnish replies to a series of simple questions. Their ultimate decision to restrict their recommendations to points directly affecting the interests of the City of Bombay was wise, and the Corporation will get credit for more discrimination than the casual reader of the reports of the discussion will imagine is their due.

THE HIGH COURT BENCH. The announcement that Sir Lawrence Jenkins is to go to the India Council will create some degree of alarm in Bombay until the appointment of his successor as Chief Justice is proclaimed. While congratulating Sir Lawrence on his election to a more important office, we must join in sympathising with the Bombay public on the loss it sustains by his removal. It cannot be denied that the present condition of the Bench of the Bombay High Court is not as satisfactory as it might be, and it will be nothing short of a calamity if a man of similar calibre to Sir Lawrence be not chosen to succeed him. The High Court, in its own interests, would do well to make a representation on the subject to the Secretary of State. It is possible that Mr. Harrington may come from Calcutta, and two or three barristers in England—one a Welsh M.P.—are spoken of. But we want a capable Judge and one with Indian experience.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will leave Bombay for Kolhapur, to be present at the festivities connected with the marriage of H. H. the Maharaja's daughter, on the 19th March. After leaving Kolhapur, His Excellency will visit Belgaum and Satara, and will then proceed to Mahableshwar, where Government will assemble on the 30th March.

THE appointment of Mr. J. J. Heaton to the High Court, in place of Mr. H. M. Batty, retired, has been approved by H. M. the King.

THE Bank of Bengal Directors have this week left the rate at nine per cent.

BUSINESS in the Share Market in Calcutta is quiet but Coal Scrip, all round, is steadier.

THE place of Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., as Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, will be taken by Mr. L. Robertson.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Persia," from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 28th instant.

THE "Bengalee" reports the death from plague, at Lahiria Serai, of Babu Krishnadhan Mukherjee, Sub-Judge.

THE Governor of Madras and Party returned to Guindy yesterday morning from a tour through the Tanjore District.

THE s.s. "Umsinga," of the Natal Direct Line, which left Bombay on the 28th January arrived at Weymouth on Sunday last, the 23rd instant.

THE Calcutta Telegraph peons are reported to have struck work on the night of the 27th instant, as a protest against the new delivery arrangements.

IN the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship in Calcutta yesterday Hechle was beaten easily by Warden who is now the favourite for the trophy.

OUR Calcutta correspondent states that the steamer "Strathdee" disharged and loaded in the Calcutta Docks in sixty-five hours 13,500 tons of cargo, or 208 tons per hour—a notable record.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 26th instant, and the same Co.'s steamer "Wakamiya Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 1st March.

THE "Daily Graphic" in offering football prizes indulges in a good deal of "commercial candour." Under a picture of an Irish jaunting car and the letter E, appears "Name the player (one of the picture puzzles). Prize: a valuable gold watch; now ready. Price 2d. (or by post 3½d.)" It certainly is a good offer. But why have the picture puzzle?

THE area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice-producing districts of Lower Burma is now reported to be 7,292,211 acres. Reduced areas are reported from several of the more important districts, and the reductions in the district estimates of the outturn have reduced the provincial estimate. The total fallow area is shown as 523,760 acres, and the area destroyed stands as 70,684 acres. The surplus available for export is estimated at 2,486,000 tons cargo rice, equivalent to 42,135,593 cwts. of cleaned rice.

THE Provincial Department of Agriculture is taking over from the Bengal Silk Committee the charge of all sericultural operations in the Districts of Eastern Bengal, and two large rearing-stations are to be opened, each controlled by a responsible officer as Superintendent. One of these has passed through the sericulture course at Tokio University and is now receiving special instruction in Indian methods. The Rajshahi Sericultural School is also making progress, twelve apprentices being received who must be sons of silk-rearers.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" hears that Mr. Frank Mitchell is coming to Bombay next month to get a consignment of the Hoolan, the fresh water salmon of the Danube, which is expected to do well in the big rivers of Kashmir, such as the Jhelum and Kishenganga. It grows to a great size, is excellent eating and gives splendid sport to fishermen. As regards the Kashmir trout, reports say that the spawning was satisfactory, in spite of the shortage of water. Mr. Frank Mitchell has been able to distribute 450,000 eyed ova, in the different streams, including the Kishenganga.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

ZAKKA KHELS OF TWO KINDS.

Lord Curzon in the Lords.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

PREMATURE debate on the Zakka Khel expedition has been provided against by the action of Mr. F. E. Smith and Mr. Rees—the one a Unionist, the other a Liberal member—in giving notice of motions to call attention to the subject at "an early date." An "early date," it may be explained, is the Parliamentary equivalent for the Greek Kalends. It is a date that is never reached, and yet the mere fact of a member putting down a motion in that way precludes other members from discussing the subject on which he has thus, so to speak, established a prior claim. Accordingly, there will be no discussion on the punitive expedition till the Government think it safe to permit one. Questioned on this point a day or two ago, Mr. Morley caused some amusement by the candour with which he deprecated debate "till, at any rate, the expedition has made some advance." Mr. Morley never minces matters with the present majority in the House of Commons, over whom, nevertheless, he retains his influence apparently undiminished. Certainly they take things from him, which, from any other Minister, most Liberals would be disposed to resent. "Do you hear the Tories cheering him?" cried Mr. William Redmond, the other day, appealing to the Ministerialists against the sentiments of their spokesman. It was quite true. The Tories were cheering Mr. Morley. So, however, were the Liberals. The volatile member from East Clare—who must not be confused with his longer-headed brother the leader of the Nationalists—last night added to the gaiety of the House by a passage of arms with the alert Mr. Rees. I quote from the "Times" report:—

Mr. W. Redmond.—With reference to the notice which I gave (cries of "Order") to call attention to this subject, I wish to say that action will not be taken by me in consequence of two blocking notices having been put down, one by a warlike Liberal and the other by a pugnacious Tory. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rees.—As a personal explanation ("Oh, oh," and laughter), the all sufficient excuse for my action is found in the hon. member's notice two days ago when he thought fit—

The Speaker.—This is an irregular conversation. (Laughter).

After Mr. Morley had been heckled by Dr. Rutherford, Mr. MacNeill, Mr. Byles and other "Patriophobes" as they have been styled, Mr. Rees returned to his little affair with Mr. W. Redmond. I again borrow from the "Times":—

Mr. Rees said:—As a matter of personal explanation, may I say that the action of the hon. member for Clare explains my own? Only two days ago he accused the Indian Government of wantonly making war on innocent natives at the expense of starving people. Such an accusation could only proceed from abysmal ignorance or—(Loud cries of "Order" and interruption).

The Speaker:—Under the guise of a personal explanation, the hon. member is not entitled to make an attack on another member.

Mr. W. Redmond:—After what the hon. gentleman has said, I think you will consider, Sir, that I am entitled to a word. I made no attack whatever on the Indian Government. I never mentioned it at all; and the statement of the hon. gentleman is, therefore, quite unfounded. I still maintain that he is a warlike Liberal. (Much laughter.)

Mr. Rees:—I have no objection to the hon. member's representation, or misrepresentation, of myself, I believed that I quoted the hon. member's words; but if in anything I have said there was a personal attack on the hon. member, I regret it. My anxiety was to defend the Government of India,

Mr. W. Redmond:—After what the hon. gentleman has said, perhaps it is only right for me to say that, if I have said anything—(Laughter.) I very readily withdraw the epithet "warlike," and, for the rest, I hope the hon. gentleman is a Liberal. (Loud Laughter).

The "Westminster Gazette's" gallery representative tells us that the words "loud laughter" convey only a slight idea of the uproarious scene that followed. "The House has not had such fun this session, and next session, next time Mr. Rees goes out on his warlike excursions he had better give Mr. Willie Redmond a wide berth if he does not want to catch a Tartar." Possibly, but he laughs best that laughs last, and Mr. Rees's notice still blocks and will continue to block Mr. Redmond's motion.

OUR FEMININE ZAKKA KHELS.

I am not concerned to deny that Messrs. Rees and Redmond provided his Majesty's faithful Commons with more fun than they have previously had this session, but there has been greater merriment outside the Houses of Parliament during the past few days. Need I say I allude to the successive raids of the suffragettes? of which you have heard something by telegram. I was not fortunate enough to see the pantechnicon episode, reminiscent, as a score of writers simultaneously pointed out next day, of the celebrated wooden horse of Troy, but I saw something of the commotion following that artifice. The demonstrations which have so largely increased the number of inmates in a certain institution on the northern heights of the Metropolis arose out of the Women's Parliament, as it is grandiloquently styled, which has been sitting at Caxton Hall. Tuesday was the opening day and soon after the proceedings were begun it was decided to despatch an expedition to the baser Parliament sitting in another part of Westminster. I happened to be passing Caxton Hall as the band of suffragettes entrusted with the mission of boarding the Prime Minister in his den was starting out. Accompanied by reporters, male and female, and newspaper snapshotters the excited ladies almost ran along Victoria Street to throw themselves into the arms of the stalwart policemen who guarded the gates of Palace Yard and formed a cordon across the road lower down to prevent the suffragettes attempting to force their way through the public entrance in Old Palace Yard. I was amused by the comments of the crowd who all—men, women and children alike—for there were many of the latter—seemed hostile to the would-be electors, or should I say electresses? I heard one Westminster School boy say to his companion: "They ought to have a good tanning," and little girls mimicked the sweet creature who from a hansom rapidly driven at intervals as close to the Houses of Parliament as it was possible to get, shouted "Votes for Women!" while jeering crowds followed the more demonstrative of the suffragettes on foot as they wandered from one part of the square to another. The police who did their work without unnecessary fuss and in perfect good temper kept everybody on the move. "Pass on please" was continually uttered from scores of throats. I was talking to a well known lady journalist, who is on the staff of a leading daily, when a constable said to her but not to me, "Move one." She is not a suffragette, although the policeman thought she was. "It is all right," she said to him. "It is not all right," he rejoined, and she walked away. I was allowed to remain and I told him who she was. "Well, then, why does she carry those papers?" She had been industriously taking notes and besides her note-book she had in her hand some suffragette literature which had been given to her half an hour before at Caxton Hall. When we met a little later I told her what the policeman had said, and as she put the offending document in her pocket I trust that she was allowed to finish her labours without further molestation. Apparently she thought that if she had told the blue coats that she was a Presswoman and only there in the exercise of her duties they would have thought the statement an artful invention. Although the suffragettes boast of their courage and so forth they are very indignant that they are treated in gaol as second class prisoners. A number of sloppy sentimentalists in and out of the House of Commons sympathise with this view, and last night Mr. Gladstone was pressed to grant them the privileges of first-class misdemeanants, that is to say, to turn Holloway Gaol into a sort of annexe of the suffragettes' head-quarters at Clifford's Inn. One hon. gentleman with tears in his voice informed the House that he had visited one of these prisoners at Holloway, a very worthy woman, however mistaken, and it was distressing to him to see one whom he had known for 20 years dressed in the degrading costume of prisoners in the second division. To all this the Home Secretary remained unmoved. "May I," he pertinently observed, "point out that these ladies can come out of prison whenever they like by giving sureties for their good behaviour. Surely they cannot have it both ways." He went on to say:—"Last year I did take certain action, and I did make certain representation. The offences then committed were committed for the first time, and I hoped that the most lenient treatment would have a good effect. The lenient treatment, however, was used, because of the privileges it conferred in prison simply for the purpose of encouraging the commission of further offences of the same kind." He added:—"The magistrates in the exercise of their discretion, having experience in these matters for the last year and a half, came to the conclusion that action on their part was necessary in the interests of the public, and exercising that discretion fairly they have delivered their judgments. To my mind it is not the part of the Home Secretary to be constantly interfering with the discretion of the stipendiary magistrates—capable and experienced men who are doing their duty as well as they can in a time of difficulty; and I further say that if I were to interfere in these cases because of any opinion I myself might hold with regard to any sentences pronounced, that would be the most serious discouragement to all magistrates to discharge their duty and to do what they think necessary in the public interest." The majority of members present seemed to thoroughly agree, and the friends of the suffragettes wisely abstained from calling for a division.

LORD CURZON IN THE LORDS.

Although Lord Curzon obtained little support either from Lord Midleton (formerly Mr. Brodrick) or from Lord Lansdowne in his attack in the House of Lords on the Anglo-Russian Agreement, it is generally admitted that his speech was a great oratorical success. The ex-Viceroy is certainly losing no time in his new position. It is scarcely three weeks since he took his seat on the red benches, and already he has spoken thrice—once on the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal and twice on his own subject of the Anglo-Russian Treaty. As Lord Crewe ably pointed out the other day, he has missed only one opportunity. Although an Irish representative peer he ignored the Irish debate, as I think I remarked last week. People who were familiar with Lord Curzon's appearances in the Commons as Foreign Under-Secretary ten years ago, say that his elocution has greatly improved. His voice is fuller and deeper, his manner more composed, and his literary style less ornate though certainly not less pointed than before. Some of the peers were amused at the self-complacent flourish with which he concluded his eighty minutes oration. "And now, my Lords, you are in possession of the condensed results of the studies and travels of more than twenty years." It was a characteristic little touch, delightfully reminiscent of the omniscient Under-Secretary of other days. But with all his mannerisms Lord Curzon is evidently destined to take a high place in the debates of the Lords. Competent observers declare that he is now the first orator in that House, with the possible exception of Lord Rosebery.

THE NEW "IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA."

Somehow or other the new "Imperial Gazetteer of India" has not caught on. The excellent paper written for the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by the Editor, Mr. Richard Burn, I. C. S., and read in his absence—the author is one of those officials who are struggling with famine in the United Provinces—by Mr. William Foster yesterday afternoon to a very appreciative audience, will serve to make the merits of this great work better known. I see that one of the morning papers confines its report of the proceedings to the lighter features of Mr. Burn's paper, and there is, what few would have suspected, a humourous side even to the preparation of so serious a work as an Imperial Gazetteer. One can imagine how the compilers must have chuckled when they saw the note of Lord Curzon's in which he protested that he really could not find time to act as a sub-editor of the "Gazetteer" in addition to his duties as Viceroy. Moreover their tasks were lightened by the unconscious humour of lesser mortals. For example, says Mr. Burn, "we have been informed that the wants of a certain Province were made locally." Of one place it was written that 'its ruins cover about fifteen square miles, and consist of a forest of mango trees, with numerous tanks and temples scattered among them.' A district is said to be 'an extensive rolling plain, consisting of alternate ridges of bare stony hills and narrow fertile valleys.' We have been asked to see evidence of cash hoarding in the increase of currency notes in circulation and in the rise in savings bank deposits; while we were assured that the standard of comfort was rising because of the increasing use of cheap European luxuries such as American drugs. An interesting item of natural history is afforded by the remark that 'the buffalo differs from the cow in giving a milk which is richer in butter fat, in voice, and in having no hump.'" An admirable discussion followed the reading of the paper, the speakers being the Right Hon. Sir Alfred Lyall (who presided), Sir Richard Temple, Captain C. E. Luard, I.A., one of the Gazetteer Superintendents Sir Thomas Holdich, Mr. McMinn, Sir Stewart Bayley, Colonel C.E. Yate, and last but not least the able English Editor, Mr. J. S. Cotton who gave us the latest information about the greatly date of the appearance of the volumes now passing through the Oxford University Press.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The construction of the Indian Pavilion at Shepherd's Bush is making rapid progress and the work is so far advanced that one can form a fairly good idea of what the effect will be when it is finished. The Executive Committee consisting of Sir William Lee-Warner (chairman), Sir David Barr, and Sir Edward Law with their energetic Secretary, Mr. E. J. Ross, visited the site on Wednesday and were, I understand, very pleased with the building. As to the wisdom of spending Indian money on the Exhibition, opinions may differ, but as India is to be represented it is to the interests of all that she should make a good show, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the organisers here may be supplemented by corresponding activity on your side. So far, I believe, the Executive Committee have no reason to be dissatisfied with the response already made in India, considering the unfortunate vacillation that prevailed before the matter was placed in their hands at almost the eleventh hour. Intending Indian exhibitors and others interested may be glad to know that generally the Indian section is in a more forward state than any of the Colonial departments and that there is every hope of its being ready in time. *A propos*, the much-hoomed London Pageant which was to have taken place in the summer of this year has been postponed. The reason given is the undesirability of clashing with the Franco-British Exhibition, but I suspect that that is not the only explanation. At any rate the promoters of the Chelsea Pageant, who were first in the field and who felt themselves somewhat aggrieved, are to be congratulated on the decision to defer the larger pageant until July 1909.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell, formerly Premier of Canada, speaking in the Dominion Senate the other day with reference to the embargo placed on Canadian cattle by this country, said that British M.P.'s had informed him that the exclusion is a pretence and is really designed for the protection of the British cattle raising industry! Sir MacKenzie once in my hearing made a curious little slip. The occasion was a luncheon given by the Peninsular and Oriental Company on one of their vessels in the Royal Albert Dock. It fell to the Canadian gentleman's lot to propose the health of our hosts, and to the general amusement referred to them throughout his speech as the O. and P. Company!

I hear that when Sir David Barr reads his paper before the Indian Section of the Royal Societies of Arts next month, he will probably have as his Chairman Lord Curzon of Kedleston. I may remind your readers that the theme of Sir David Barr will be the progress of the Native States during the past 50 years, that is, practically during the period of his distinguished career as a political officer.

Two items of literary interest to people in India—Mr. J. D. Rees's book, "Real India," which he doubtless expects will smash the good people who yesterday "welcomed" Dr. Chatterjee—I mean Dr. Rutherford, M.P., on his return from Surat, will be ready early next month and a volume of "Letters from India," by Alfred William Stratton, the aforetime Registrar of the Punjab University and Principal of the Oriental College, will shortly make its appearance.

DR. MACNAMARA, in his address to the boy of the Duke of York's Military School, referred to his appointment as Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board. "Naturally," he said, "I am very proud to wear the King's uniform as a Minister of the Crown, as you will readily understand. But I am more proud of being the son of a man who fought in the trenches before Sevastopol as a private soldier. My father's medals are amongst my dearest possessions, and fixed to my desk, as a sort of mascot, are two magic three figures—17—the old shako regimental badge."

THE LICENSING REFORM BILL.

"WHOLESALE PLUNDER OF THE TRADE."

Details of the New Measure.

30,000 LICENSES TO BE SUPPRESSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Asquith introduced the Licensing Bill.

It provides for the progressive reduction of licenses throughout the country for the next fourteen years, generally, until a uniform ratio is reached between licenses and the population.

The measure involves the extinction of over thirty thousand licenses with compensation varying according to time, fourteen years from now being the limit, when the monopoly value of the present licenses will cease altogether.

The issue of new licenses is made subject to local option.

Sunday opening outside the Metropolis, is limited to two hours.

Sunday closing, the exclusion of children and the non-employment of barmaids may be made a condition of granting licences, and there are many other stringent provisions in the Bill.

Mr. Balfour condemned the proposals for terminating licenses as robbery, and the shortness of the time-limit as preposterous.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The Licensing Bill was read a first time in the House of Commons without a division.

The Bill was warmly welcomed by the Liberals and Labour members, while the Unionists chiefly objected to the time-limit.

Interviews and speeches last evening show that the Trade is organizing a campaign to resist what is described as the wholesale plunder and ruin of the brewers.

LATER.

The Licensing Bill is the chief topic on the stock market where business in Brewery shares is at a complete standstill.

THE TREATMENT OF INDIAN PRISONERS.

Sir H. Cotton Objects to Handcuffs.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

In the House of Commons, Sir Henry Cotton put a question with reference to the handcuffing of political prisoners, asking for differential treatment of those convicted.

Mr. Morley replied—"I have asked the Government of India to give instructions that prisoners under trial shall not be handcuffed unless there is expectation of violence or of attempts being made to rescue them.

"I will consider the question of their treatment after conviction, but the only distinction made under Indian law is between simple and rigorous imprisonment."

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

China's Attitude Undefined.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

A White Book has been issued on the Opium Question, and contains correspondence which extends from the 20th of September 1906 to the 11th of February 1908.

A Despatch from the India Office to the Foreign Office, dated 11th February, asks for information regarding the Chinese measures to restrict the import of Persian, Turkish and other opium, and suggests that China should define the powers of the Provincial Governments regarding taxes on imported opium.

RUSSIAN TERRORISTS.

Seven Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

A Court-martial held at St. Petersburg has condemned to death seven of the terrorists, who were recently arrested, including two women and an Italian journalist named Calvino.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Polish Expropriation Bill Adopted.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The Prussian Diet has adopted the Polish Expropriation Bill, as framed by the Government, rejecting the Amendments made in Committee.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

New Regulations.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

The Canadian Immigration Regulations have been amended and now apply to immigrants arriving at points on land as well as at Seaports. Hence the Japanese who were recently arrested will be deported.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

More Troops Ready.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The French Government is communicating with General Damade on the question of reinforcements, of which five thousand are ready to start.

General Lyantey will probably command the increased force.

The French Government considers it necessary to strike a heavy blow and finally crush the tribes.

LORD HAWKE.

Revisits India.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Lord Hawke has sailed for India.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

Appointed to the India Council.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, has been appointed a member of the Council of India, on the retirement of Sir John Edge.

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay yesterday states that the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, has been appointed a member of the India Council. Sir Lawrence is an M.A. (Oxon.), and joined the Service in April 1896 as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. He has been a striking instance of a rapid rise in the Judicial Service, for in April 1899, he was appointed Chief Justice of Bombay after serving as a Puisne Judge in Calcutta for only three years. The son of Mr. Richard D. Jenkins, Sir Lawrence was born on the 22nd December 1858, just after the Crown had taken over the Government of India from the hands of the East India Company. He was first educated at Cheltenham, and afterwards at University College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881. He chose the law for his profession, and was entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in November 1883. He commenced practice at the Chancery Division of the High Court, and quickly rose to eminence. He became a very successful junior counsel, and as a leader of the juniors attained a prominent place in the profession. Although he had good prospects at home, when an offer of an Indian judgeship was made to him, he accepted it without hesitation. He soon after sailed for India and took his seat on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court on the 29th April, 1896. It is said that, on his voyage out, he read up the necessary law, so that he did not find much difficulty in dealing with Indian cases at the very outset of his career, which judges sent direct from home generally feel. His grasp of Indian cases was such that he took the profession by surprise. He soon earned general respect, and the public in Calcutta, as the public in Bombay later on, came to repose the utmost confidence in his ability, sound learning, and correct knowledge of law. In this way he worked for three years on the Calcutta Bench, when, owing to the sudden and untimely death of Sir Louis Kershaw, the post of Chief Justice of Bombay fell vacant.

It is said that Lord Curzon, who knew Mr. Jenkins very well and had considerable regard for him as a lawyer and gentleman, nominated him for the post. At the time when Mr. Justice Jenkins left for Bombay, The "Weekly Notes" of Calcutta took a very favourable notice of his services saying—"His learnidg and great knowledge of Chancery practice and Equity cases enabled him to deal quickly and satisfactorily with the cases that came before him for determination. Courteous and considerate to all alike he patiently heard both seniors and juniors, and shewed in his judgment that masterly capacity for dealing with facts of a complicated nature which makes a legal mind." Short as his term of office in the Calcutta High Court was, he proved himself one of the ablest judges that sat on that Bench.

On being appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. Justice Jenkins was decorated with the Order of Knighthood. He is the seventh Chief Justice of Bombay High Court since its establishment in 1862, and his elevation to the office gave general satisfaction. In Bombay he has been working with an amount of learning and ability which has been very remarkable, and by the satisfactory discharge of his high and responsible judicial duties, has proved himself a worthy successor of some of his most illustrious predecessors.

As a citizen of Bombay, Sir Lawrence, as also Lady Jenkins, has gained the highest regard and esteem among all classes and nationalities. His unfailing courtesy and general good nature, combined with his great learning, have secured him the sincere respect of every member of the legal profession. His strict supervision of the Mofussil Courts bears testimony to his great desire to render the administration of justice in Western India pure and expeditious. From 12th January to 7th February 1903, and again for about a week in April 1903, Sir Lawrence Jenkins was placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department in connection with the Mulkowal disaster, in which nineteen deaths occurred from inoculation with the plague prophylactic. Sir Lawrence Jenkins was again placed on special duty in June 1907 under the Government of India, Legislative Department, in connection with the revision of the Civil Procedure Code.

As District Grand Master of Bombay, Sir Lawrence Jenkins has made himself a great favourite among the Freemasons of Bombay. So great is his popularity among Freemasons that a Lodge, very recently established in Bombay, has been named "Sir Lawrence Jenkins."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Bomb Motor Outrage.

NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Both the "Times" and "Daily Mail" correspondents at Teheran report activity among the reactionaries, and indicate that further internal troubles are to be apprehended.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28, 3-55 P.M.

Reuter wires from Teheran that two bombs were thrown at the roof of the Shah's motor-car in a narrow street.

The first exploded in the air. The second killed three outriders, and wounded the chaffeur and twenty other persons.

The Shah was not in the motor-car at the time, but occupied a carriage some distance behind. He reached the Palace in safety.

A search for the perpetrators of the outrage proved fruitless.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

The Cortes Convoked.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the Council of State has revoked the decree of the late King Carlos, adding £39,000 to the Civil List, and has convoked the Cortes for April 29th.

The elections will be held on April 5th.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Commissioners Asked to Settle Amicably.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Reuter telegraphs from Constantinople that the Porte has assured the Persian Ambassador that fresh instructions have been despatched to the Commissioners at Urumia enjoining them to act in a conciliatory and equitable spirit.

THE London correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" cabled on the 19th instant:—"A meeting of rubber-growers and others was held to-day to make arrangements for the Exhibition to be held in September in the Horticultural Hall. It was resolved that Sir Henry Blake be Exhibition President and that he open the Exhibition. A reception Committee was appointed to receive delegates and visitors from other countries. No competitions were arranged by the Exhibition Committee. Each exhibiting country is left to arrange its own awards."

ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

LATEST FROM BAZAR VALLEY.

End of the Jirga.

NEWS FROM CHORA CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

The latest news from Bazar Valley is to the effect that the Afridi Jirga have finished their interview with the Zakka Khel Maliks at Halwai and are on their way back to General Willcocks' camp.

LATER.

General Sir J. Willcocks wires on the evening of the 26th instant that there was slight firing into the camp, as usual, on the previous night, but no casualties occurred.

A standing picquet of the 45th Sikhs on the hill, south of the road to Chora, was attacked on the morning of the 26th and the following casualties occurred:—

Sepoy No. 178, GorDial Singh, killed.

Sepoy No. 258, Karm Singh, wounded.

Sepoy No. 4226, Ishar Singh, wounded.

All the sick and wounded are doing well.

HEAVY RAIN ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 28.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent wires:—On the night of the 25th instant there was a heavy shower of rain at Peshawar and rain also fell at Nowshera and in the surrounding districts.

Rain again fell on the evening of the 26th and the sky is still overcast.

It is feared that the troops in the Bazar Valley have a wet and uncomfortable time in front of them.

The Afridi "jirja" that has assembled in General Willcocks' camp at China is evidently in earnest, says the "Pioneer," and will make every effort to settle matters peacefully, though the Zakka Khel are notoriously obstinate where inter-tribal matters are concerned. The fact is that none of the sections other than the Zakkas desire to be at loggerheads with Government. Their allowances are liberal, their young men find employment in the regular army and the Khyber Rifles with the chance of rising to the Native Commissioned ranks, and the pensions of those who have completed their service are a valuable asset in the tribal revenues. Further the trade with the Peshawar and Kohat districts helps the Afridis in their struggle for existence, and a state of war always involves a serious check to their exports. In the present instance the tribe as a whole admits that the Government are right in inflicting punishment, for the raids of the past year have been so numerous that the ordinary procedure of stopping allowances could not possibly meet the case. The Afridis have no grievances such as they advanced in 1897; there is no fanatical movement on foot; and the frontier elsewhere is not disturbed. In short, the Zakka Khel are standing alone in their defiance of the British authorities; and, though stray mullahs here and there may preach the necessity of a general "jehad," tribal sentiment is not with these gentry. The Afridi "maliks," therefore, have every inducement to bring pressure to bear upon the Zakka leaders and to secure a settlement with as little delay as possible. They have seen how quickly the Bazar Valley can be occupied by troops mobilised, at Peshawar and Nowshera, and how ineffective is the opposition shown to the Columns told off to destroy towers and fortified enclosures. The losses of the tribesmen engaged in the fighting have been heavier than usual, and they cannot claim to have had so much as a gleam of success even when attacking rearguards or picquets. So far, indeed the Zakkas have fared badly, and their fellow-tribesmen of other sections have been the first to recognise this. One must not, of course, be too sanguine in respect of the current negotiations, but they seem to promise well; and the suspension of hostilities on our part for a couple of days will give time for remonstrance and persuasion to tell upon the minds of the refractory clan.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

Bogus Company in Vingorla.

PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 27.

In the Court of Mr. E. P. Walsh, Head Assistant Magistrate in Tridivanam, South Arcot, R. N. Fadke, the Proprietor of the Vingorla Agricultural Provident Co., also called the Vingorla Agricultural Helping Office, started at Vingorla in the Ratnagiri District, Bombay Presidency, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 under Sections 420 and 406 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Manager R. J. Thakur to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 for abetment.

The charge was that they jointly issued prospectuses of various kinds, insured the lives of about 4,000 persons and misappropriated Rs. 58,366 collected from subscribers, mostly in the Madras Presidency.

This prosecution was undertaken by the Criminal Investigation Department, under Mr. Fawcett, about nine months ago, but the case has only just been disposed of.

RAMESWARAM CANAL.

Early Construction Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 28.

As the cost of the proposed boat canal through the Island of Rameswaram will be only 6 3/4 lakhs of rupees it is understood that the work will be begun shortly.

ROYAL BETROTHAL.

Patiala—Jhind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 28.

The betrothal of the Maharaja of Patiala to the daughter of the Commander-in-Chief of the Jhind State is announced and the marriage will take place at the Bahadurgarh Fort near Patiala early in March.

WEDDING AT COONOOR.

Kingdon—Cathcart-Smith

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, FEBRUARY 27.

A quiet wedding took place at All-Saints' Church, Coonoor, this evening when Mr. Jack Kingdon of the 6th Black Light Infantry stationed at Jhansi led to the altar Miss Violet Lawrence Cathcart-Smith, eldest daughter of the late Major Smith, Indian Army, and of Mrs. Cartheart-Smith of Coonoor.

The service was fully choral and the ceremony was performed by the Revd. W. Muspratt, Chaplain. The couple spend the honeymoon at Kotagiri and from thence proceed to Jhansi.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Summary of Last Year's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 27.

The Annual General Meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon and was very largely attended. Mr. J. R. Halliday, the Chairman, presented the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1907 which was passed.

The Report dealt with the following subjects—the River Training Scheme; a Tax on Coolies; the new River Due introduced by the Port Commissioners; Excise; Organisation of the Government Telegraph Department; Pasteur Institute and Port Trusts for Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein.

In regard to the last named recommendation the Burma Government has deferred their creation because it is considered that the time is not yet ripe for the constitution of Port Trusts at those seaports especially as it is doubted whether the Port funds would be adequate to justify this form of administration.

The Chairman concluded by making the following remarks.—The prosperity of the province continues to advance under our able and sympathetic Lieutenant-Governor Sir Herbert White. The rice crop, an important factor in this prosperity, was a favourable one. Imports and Exports exceeded the figures of last year. The shortage of labour is a matter of great concern and anxiety, and is only stimulated and has to be stimulated by excessive wages which the employers are compelled to pay and which are out of all proportion to those given in other parts of the Indian Empire. It is hoped that this will be remedied at no very distant date by the linking up of Burma with Bengal and Assam by railway to the mutual benefit of both the provinces. The extension of railways has not been touched upon in the Report under review. No new lines have been sanctioned, but the Government are fully alive to the importance of the further development of railways when funds are available.

The Chairman also referred to the proposal to establish in London an East Indian Committee which was eventually abandoned on the ground that it would weaken the position of the Indian Chambers.

The suggestion by Government to establish an Agricultural Bank in Burma has received the approval of the Chamber.

The Chairman concluded as follows:—I would allude to the proposal of the Government of India for the creation of Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils and for the enlargement of the existing Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. The Chamber appreciate the motives of Government in associating themselves with the people of India in the task of Government and gave the proposal their cordial approval.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Barton's Exhortations in Madras.

DEPARTURE FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 27.

Mr. Henry Barton, late 1st Grade Telegraph Master of the Indian Telegraph Department and General Secretary to the Indian Telegraph Association, arrived in Madras a few days ago and has been delivering Addresses to various Telegraph employes stating the objects of the Association and of the disabilities, under which the Telegraph subordinates laboured in respect of their Memorial submitted eighteen months ago and to which no reply has been received yet.

Mr. Barton addressed a large gathering of the Upper Subordinates of the Government Telegraph Department in Madras yesterday evening in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building when he urged them to organise, act constitutionally, work and never think of striking. He said that there was nothing seditious or unconstitutional in what they were doing and he exhorted them to be unanimous and work zealously and earnestly to attain their end. He invited those who had not already become members to enrol themselves as such.

Mr. J. Rodrigues, who was Chairman, eulogised the speaker, and said Mr. Barton had suffered in the cause and that he was willing to follow him.

Mr. Barton leaves for Rangoon to-day.

Mr. Newlands, the Expert, sent out by the Secretary of State, is at present staying here with Mr. Goodall, the Local Superintendent.

SEDITION IN TUTICORIN.

Strike of Mill Hands.

SHOUTS OF "BANDE MATARAM."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 28.

The Tuticorin correspondent telegraphs:—Considerable unrest is now prevailing in the town, a number of meetings being held at which sedition is openly preached. Yesterday this culminated in the operatives of the Coral Mills striking work. They have since been parading the streets with shouts of "Bande Mataram." Over 1,000 men are on strike. The mills were closed yesterday and few returned to work to-day.

The Tuticorin Police have been increased from out stations and public meetings have been stopped by order of the Collector.

THE MACLEOD MURDER CASE.

Myers Convicted of Negligence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

In the Macleod murder case here to-day Mr. Sinha renewed his application for the addition of a charge under Section 304 (A) (Doing a rash and negligent act) and this was admitted after some discussion. Mr. Sinha then addressed the jury for the prosecution and Mr. Norton for the defence.

Mr. Justice Harington summed up and the Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty of murder or culpable homicide, but guilty of doing a rash and negligent act, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to two years' regorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

The following Royal Artillery postings are ordered:—

Captain Brancker, 62nd Battery, Field Artillery, to "B." Battery, Horse Artillery.

Major W.K. McLeod, 67th Battery, to 4th Brigade Field Artillery, on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain De-la-Force, 30th Battery, Field Artillery, to 128th Battery, on promotion to Major.

Major Molesworth, Garrison Artillery, is posted to Londonderry on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Tancred, 94th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 20 (Heavy) Battery, and Major Vincent to No. 94 Company, Garrison Artillery.

The death is reported of Major G. B. Gough, 20th Punjabis, at Kasanli, on 24th February, from heart disease.

On arrival in India, Lieutenant Chippendall, Royal Engineers, is posted to the North-Western Railway, Lahore, on a course of instruction in Locomotive work.

Lieutenant Watts, 89th Punjabis, is transferred to 92nd Punjabis.

IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

The Millowners' Association.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the Association Chambers yesterday afternoon to further consider the remaining portion of the draft of letter proposed to be forwarded in reply to Government letter in connection with the numerous important schemes for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island that are now under cousideration.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Deputy Chairman of the Association, presided and the following members were present:—Mr. D. E. Wacha (Morarjee Goculdas Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.), Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee and Mr. Ruttonsy Dharamsey (Sholapore Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.), Mr. J.A. Wadia, (Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, (Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.), Mr. Jehangir B. Petit (Emperor Edward Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.). Mr. P. B. Petit, (Petit Nagpore Mills), Mr. J. K. Parulkar, (Jivraj Balloo Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.), Sir Sassoon David, Kt., (Standard Mills Co., Ld. and David Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. Chunilal Mulidhar (Union Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey (Tricumdas Mills Co., Ld.), Mr. J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary, and Mr. C. J. Michael, Assistant Secretary of the Association.

The Association resumed consideration of the draft letter from paragraphs 8 to 17 which was as under:—

Thirdly, it is asked whether "it is desirable to adapt the Victoria Terminus for the reception of all main passenger traffic into Bombay?"

With this proposal my Committee are entirely in accord, as they believe the main passenger traffic in and out of Bombay could easily be accommodated at the Victoria Terminus, provided the European General Hospital was removed, and the present Railway Station extended towords the east. The fourth question is—"Can the local railway traffic be brought from Parel, into the Victoria Terminus in future, along the existing G. I. P. route from Parel, thus enabling the B. B. and C. I. Railway to be dispensed with from Grant Road onwards, or should the present B. B. and C. I. line be retained for purposes of local traffic, as far as Marine Lines, Church Gate or Colaba?" To the first portion of the query, my Committee unhesitatingly reply in the affirmative, presuming of course that the said railway track will be widened and additional lines laid down. As regards the B. B. and C. I. Railway, they consider that this should terminate at Grant Road, as they are of opinion that the comparatively small passenger traffic south of Grant Road station could be adequately provided for by electric tramways, which might conveniently be laid down on the existing railway track.

Question fifth—"Assuming the existence of free and rapid communication by rail, tramway or otherwise, and the construetion of two arterial thoroughfares ruuning North and South, what areas on the Island are specially suited to the housing of (1) the middle classes who visit the Fort daily for employment, (2) the labouring classes including the Mill-hands and other factory employes?" My Committee consider that the Mahim Woods and the northern part of the Island would be the most suitable localities for the housing of the middle classes. But it is strongly urged that no buildings should be undertaken until the whole of the above areas have been carefully surveyed and adequate roads made in all directions. Strict regulations should be laid down as to where and how the buildings are to be located, and every endeavour should be made to prevent overcrowding and the spoiling of open sites. It is also believed that if the Mahim Woods and the foreshores were provided with through drainage, good roads and facilities for rapid transit by railways and electric tramways, many of the well-to-do classes would also build residential quarters in these improved localities. The labouring classes should, it is considered, be provided for about Dadar and Matunga, and the north-east of the Island generally as it is in these areas that most of the labour is required both for the mills and the new docks.

The sixth question is—"What special measures are necessary or desirable in the nature of the provision of cheap workmen's trains or workmen's tramways to enable the working classes to be cheaply accommodated in the less frequented portions of the Island where land is available on easy terms? Assuming that cheap fares can be arranged for traffic between certain hours, will the working classes be able, to pay these fares and a rent adequate to give a reasonable return on the capital invested in accommodation schemes?" My Committee, while generally approving of the idea of having workmen's trains or tramways, have considerable doubt as to whether such facilities would be availed of by the people, as the average labourer would rather walk miles than pay a carriage fare. To induce such men to use trains and trams the fares would have to be reduced to a minimum that could not possibly give a reasonable return on the means of transit provided. While of opinion that the labouring classes would flock to cheap residential quarters on the areas previously indicated, my Committee think that it would be advisible to postpone any scheme for the provision of workmen's trains and trams for the present.

With regard to paragraphs 8 and 9, Mr. Wacha preposed as an amendment that the adaptation of the Victoria Terminus for all main passenger traffic into Bombay is primarily a question for solution by the two Railway Companies alone.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded.

MR. BOMONJI PETIT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bomonji Petit said:—I think the present B. B. and C. I. Railway line should be retained and that up to Colaba. One of the best, experts on the subject whose opinion is entitled to the greatest consideration and respect but whose indentity I regret I am not permitted to reveal writes to me that in his opinion there could be no doubt "that a serious mistake would be made in removing the Railway and that future generations would not bless us if we accepted so retrograde a measure. Many people seemed to think that Bombay should be primarily a seaside pleasure resort and secondarily a business centre."

Gentlemen my reasons for the retention are that while considering the proposal to utilise Victoria Terminus for the accommodation of all passenger traffic between stations north of Grant Road and the Fort and Colaba, the "considerable distances" of Grant Road, Charni Road and Colaba seem to have been over-looked.

The latest statistics of the Bombay Passenger traffic of the B. B. and C. I Railway, now to hand, disclose the important point that although Marine Lines is the nearest B. B. and C. I. Railway station to Victoria Terminus, its local traffic is only about half that of Church-Gate, obviously indicating that "Victoria Terminus would not meet the public needs as satisfactorily as Church-Gate station does.

If this line were removed persons staying at Colaba or Charni Road would have to go to Victoria Terminus in gharries or tram-cars, if they had to go to Parel and northwards. This would mean so much additional money and waste of time.

The statistics show that over 15,000 persons daily use stations between Colaba and Mahaluxmi. These would be the persons directly affected by the removal of the line. The traffic being very unequally distributed throughout the day it is very difficult to arrive at the exact figure. I was inclined to think that between 4,000 to 5,000 persons travelled south of Mahaluxmi between 9 and 11 a. m. and a like number returned in the evening between 5-15 and 7-15. But I am told by persons best entitled to speak on the subject that I would not be far wrong in assuming that 10,000 persons used these stations in the morning and 10,000 in the evening during the hours mentioned above.

In addition to the ordinary road traffic, the tramway systems of the City would have to make provision for this extra traffic. A tram-car of the large size carries 64 persons. Assuming the general desire to cut the distance in the shortest time, much the greater part of the travelling public would be thrown on the line from Grant Road to Colaba via Girgaum. That means that within two hours, (9 and 11 a. m.) the Company would have to run according to expert calculation over 120 extra cars i. e., one car every minute over and above the cars now running daily. It is easy to imagine how this unending procession of tram cars "would upset all other vehicular and pedestrian traffic," would be a sourse of constant danger and would lead to a series of accidents and infinite confusion.

Besides, the tram-cars would "take 30 minutes" to cover the distance (between Grant Road and Church Gate) usually traversed within 10 minutes in the railway train.

Moreover the railway Company "charges" Rs. 3-2- from Fort to Grant Road for a third class pass for three months viz. one rupee for one month, that comes to a quarter of an anna for a journey up and another quarter of an anna for a journey donn, whereas the Tramway Company charges one anna for one journey, for the like distance i. e. the Tramway is four times more expensive. Further the railway pass enables the holder to travel as many times as he chooses, whereas in the tram-car one has to pay an anna for every journey that is made. It needs no stretch of imagination to realise how expensive it would be for a man with a family to be compelled to resort to tram-cars in this way. The Government is trying to remove the burden on the poor, whereas the rooting up of this line would directly impose it on them.

Another serious objection to the use of Victoria Terminus as the Bombay Terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is that the section between Parel and Grant Road would be reduced to the status of a branch line subjecting the numerous passengers using the latter station to the inconvenience of having frequently to "change train" at Parel or to drive long distances to and from their ultimate destinations. Nearly 10,000 persons come to Grant Road from Mahaluxmi and stations north thereof and a like number return from Grant Road to their destination. These persons would be compelled to change trains at Parel, and to change trains necessarily means so much waste of time. Two time tables will have to be studied and acted upon, instead of one. I fail to appreciate the wisdom of rooting up existing lines and destroying the importance of a growing centre of population like Colaba and the value of the new sites there. When the Cotton Green is removed from Colaba, a good area will be available for residential purposes. It has been said that "to demolish existing railway facilities in the immediate neighbourhood of a quarter, already large and rapidly increasing both in a size and favour, with the idea of further increasing its popularity and importance is surely curious reversal of the customary policy in every other city in the world to add to the well being of new residental quarters and to the value of land and property by extending railway facilities to their immediate vicinity."

Again "Back Bay is the chief æsthetic and sanitary" asset of Bombay and any attempt to limit its area and build along its shores would not only disfigure its natural beauty but would be a source of danger to the health of the City by obstructing the fresh sea-breezes.

Before this project of the removal of the line could bear fruit there are serious obstacles to be surmounted. First, there is the "heavy outlay" which not only the Government of India but also the Local Bodies would have to incur in case the line is removed. The accommodation of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in Victoria Terminus would cost about 50 lakhs of rupees, while the compensation to be locally paid for the relinquished lines. stations over bridges, etc., would amount to a very large sum. Moreover the contingency of the Secretary of State consenting to annihilate the best paying section of Railway in India and of the Railway Company agreeing to the removal is extremely remote. I believe a sufficiently strong case has not been made out for rooting up this line. If this project is carried out in full it would deprive the public of facilities which they have long enjoyed, and which could not be adequately made good to them.

So far as I have been able to ascertain the middle and the poor class, the parties most affected by the question, are very keen over the retention of this line. I am sure the advocates for the removal of the line have not gauged the depth and the intensity of the public feeling on this subject.

To sum up I oppose the removal of the line on the ground that it would entail unnecessary inconvenience on the thousands of persons daily using the line. I oppose it on the ground that it would impose uncalled for pressure on the purse of the people ill able to bear the burden. I oppose it on the ground that it would involve unnecessary waste of time of a very great number of people. I oppose it on the ground that it would hinder the extension of our suburban life on the principle that the detraction of every facility is an obstacle and an impediment in the path of the development and popularization of the suburbs. Finally I oppose it on the ground that it would tend to ruin the chief æsthetic and sanitary asset of the City, on the assumption that the removal of the line was the condition recedent to the utilization of Back Bay for residental purposes.

The amendment was carried.

With regard to paragraph 11, Mr. Wacha moved as an amendment that the Association is further of opinion that the matter is entirely one which should be considered by the Government in the light of the representation the two Companies themselves choose to make for the arrangement of the enormous passenger traffic:—

This amendment was agreed to.

With regard to paragraphs 13 and 14. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi moved an amendment that regardless of the Assumption suggested in the first portion of the question this Association is of opinion that some portion of the Mahim woods, to the immediate west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, will be suitable for the middle classes, the labouring classes being accommodated in their Improvement Trust Schemes Nos. V and VI.

Sir Sassoon David seconded the amendment which was agreed to.

Paragraphs 15 and 16 were accepted and on the motion of Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia the last paragraph was deleted, and the draft as amended was adopted.

RANGOON SOCIAL CLUB.

Indian Members of Factory Commission Entertained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 28.

The other evening the Indian members of the Factory Commission, namely Messrs. V. D. Thackersey, Dr. T. M. Nair and Mr. Chitnavis were entertained by the members of the Social Club. There was a large gathering. The hon. Mr. Thackersey said that he was very pleased to make the acquaintance of the members of his community. For his part he would say that at times public duties should have preference over private. As regards the Commission, they had to see that industry did not suffer by shortening the hours of labour and on the other hand that the health of the workmen was not affected by making them work longer hours than was necessary. He was certain that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty would be arrived at by the Commission. He compared the Bombay Municipality with which he was connected with the Rangoon Municipality. The latter, he said, had one very good feature, namely that being a new city the streets were well laid out, whereas Bombay had to improve an old city which was not an easy matter. The Bombay Improvement Trust spent over a crore and quarter a year, and in the next fifteen years expected to lay out a sum of about twenty crores and with all that he was afraid there would be much left to be done.

The speaker was followed by Dr. Nair who said his work on the Factory Commission was purely a work of love, and he hoped to do his part truthfully and fearlessly. He had no doubt that the aim of the Commission was humanitarian.

Mr. Chitnavis thanked the members of the Club for their cordial reception, and the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN'S RAJAHS AS HONORARY CAPTAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

The Maharaj Dhiraj of Dholpur, the Maharaja Dhiraj of Kishengarh. The Raja of Rutlam and the Nawab of Jaora have been gazetted at Home as Honorary Captains in the British Army.

The numbers under famine relief in India have risen to one and a quarter millions of whom a million are in the United Provinces and 130,000 in Central India.

ASSAULT BY MICA MINE COOLIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

News has reached Calcutta of a serious attack with sticks at Kodarma by coolies of the Mica Mining Works upon Mr. Victor De Savi who has an arm broken and is badly injured.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen attended a Requiem Mass in St. James's Roman Catholic Church for the late King and Crown Pince of Portugal on Saturday, and a memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday. The King is now visiting Brighton.—The Duke of Connaught has reached Egypt.

Art Sale.—At Christie's 101 pictures from the Duke of Sutherland's houses have been sold for £7,644, a Van Dyck portrait fetching 2,100 guineas.

Drama.—"The Woman of Kronstadt," adapted from Max Pemberton's novel, has deen produced at the Garrick; "The Marquis," a farce, at the Scala; a romantic comedy by Miss Cicely Hamilton, "Diana of Dobson's," at the Kingsway; and Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" at Terry's.

Ecclesiastical.—Chelmsford is favoured as the Cathedral City for the new Essex diocese.—The Bishop of London is visiting St. Petersburg.—Provost Plumb, of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, has been elected Bishop of St. Andrews.

Elections.—The Unionist have retained Worcester by a largely-increased majority.—Sir S. Evans, Solicitor-General, has been re-elected without opposition, in Mid Glamorgan.

Football.—Under Rugby Union rules England beat Ireland on Saturday. Under Northern Union rules the New Zealanders beat England.

Ireland.—The lad Walsh, tried in connexion with the explosion at Lord Ashtown's, was acquitted. As to his mother, the jury disagreed.—More cattle-driving and other crimes are reported.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed a judgment given against the Bishop of Dunedin for £10,000.—F. von Veltheim has been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude for demanding money with menaces from Mr. S. B. Joel. A detective-inspector stated that the prisoner's name was Karl Kurtz; that he had been a deserter from the German navy; and had married, defrauded, and deserted several women. Henry Boulter, convicted of blasphemous libel, has undertaken not to repeat the offence, and has been conditionally released.

London.—The County Council's Highways Committee recommends the stoppage of the river steamboat service. The Council is to form a municipal golf course at Hainault Forest.—The nucleus of a Dickens library has been presented to the City.—In the last week of January 46,315 necessitous children were fed at 444 London schools.

Parliament.—The Anglo-Russian Agreement was criticized by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords on the 6th, and was defended by Lord Cromer and Lord Fitzmaurice. The debate was continued on the 10th, when Lord Landsdowne and Lord Crewe spoke. On the 11th the Government promised legislation this Session on the milk supply. On the 12th Lord Brassey called attention to the supply and training of British seamen for the mercantile marine.—In the House of Commons on the 6th the Address was carried, after discussions on the right of capture of private property at sea and on the position of Civil servants in the Transvaal. On the 7th a private member's Bill, to enable voters to move from one part of London to another without disfranchisement, was talked out. On the 10th a Government Bill was introduced to establish children's Courts to abolish juvenile imprisonment, to forbid smoking by individuals under 16, and otherwise to protect child life. A supplementary Estimate, for expenditure under the Territorial Army scheme, was agreed to after some criticism. On the 11th, after questions about the Indian frontier expedition and a debate on Irish administration, a resolution foreshadowing the nationalization of railways was discussed and talked out. On the 12th the Prime Minister moved a resolution to limit debate on the reintroduced Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill and the Land Values (Scotland) Bill. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith also spoke, and the debate was adjourned. A resolution was carried demanding an immediate remedy for the complexity and limitations of the existing law, which deprive large numbers of qualified persons of the right to vote.

Political.—The Tariff Reform League and the League of Young Liberals held annual meetings last week.—An attempt by woman suffragists to enter the House of Commons on Tuesday led to over 50 arrests. Nearly all the prisoners refused to find sureties for 12 months' good behaviour and took the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

THE EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The Commonwealth Premier has asked the State Governments to consider the question of providing land for immigration.—The Queensland elections have given the two chief parties equal numbers in the House, with the Labour party holding the balance.—Sir. H. H. Rawson's term as Governor of New South Wales has been extended for a year.—The Englishmen on Tuesday lost the fourth test match, and therefore the rubber, by 308 runs.—Mr. Reid the Opposition leader, has condemned the Government's Federal defence as the meanest thing ever attempted in Australia.

CANADA.—The British Columbian Act adopting Natal's method of checking Asiatic immigration has been signed by the Lieutenant-Governor.—The Ontario Government proposes to limit the prerogative right of appeal to the Imperial Privy Council.

New Zealand.—The Premier, speaking at Auckland, referred to the satisfactory financial position, and said that the colony needed more population.—Fires at Christchurch and Timaru have done damage estimated at £500,000 and £70,000.

South Africa.—In the Transvaal the Indians have been prevailed upon to submit to registration, after a violent attack by some of them on their leaders. General Botha has condemned inter-State protection. A return to the House of Commons shows that 144 civil servants were retrenched or discharged from May to October, 1907.—In Cape Colony the Premier regards the result of the Council elections as a mandate to form a United South Africa and to adjust the country's finances.—The Natal Government denies statements by Dinuzulu's lawyer that he was refused reasonable facilities for the defence. He has thrown up his brief.

Nigeria.—The first sleeper of the Baro-Kano Railway was placed in position on January 6 by the Emir of Bida.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President, replying to newspaper criticism, says he has made no appointment with a view of helping Mr. Taft's candidacy.—In the Senate on Monday Senator Foraker attacked the President's exercise of his public patronage.—The President is sending another Message to congress advocating legislation in the interest of labour organizations.

Mr. Taft has secured for his Presidential candidature the entire Ohio delegation.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Foreign Minister's Novi Bazar Railway policy is described as spreading uneasiness among the Powers.—A letter from the Pope denounces the depraved Press.

Bulgaria.—The Government has re-appointed all the dismissed professors at the Sofia University.—The Government has called the attention of the Powers to the burning alive of 26 persons by a Greek band in Macedonia.

China.—New Press regulations forbid reckless criticism of the Government.—Manchus and Chinese are henceforth to be judged by the same Courts.

Denmark.—Two banks have failed, and there has been a general fall on the Stock Exchange.

Egypt.—The Rodah Bridges have been opened by the Khedive.

France.—During a debate on Morocco on Monday the Foreign Minister said that Germany's action on an alleged appeal from the Sultan Abdul Aziz had been correct and courteous. The Sultan's Foreign Minister denies sending such an appeal.—A Senate committee has invited the Government to submit a new Old-Age Pensions Bill, excluding the principle of obligatory contributions.—The Prime Minister spoke on Tuesday on Alsace.

Germany.—The Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Sugar Convention Bill and the agreement with Russia.—The Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet has amended the Polish Expropriation Bill, in order to safeguard the rights of property.—The Foreign Minister says that the French action in Morocco has not violated the Act of Algeciras; and that the Anglo-Russian Agreement does not prejudice German interests.

Italy.—The new Sunday observance law has come into force.

Morocco.—Sir Harry Maclean has been released by Raisuli, and has received King Edward's congratulations.—A Correspondent sends details of the recent sharp fighting between the French and tribesmen.

Portugal.—The funeral of the King and Crown Prince took on Saturday. Prince Arthur of Connaught and Prince Eitel Friedrich of Prussia being present.—King Manuel says that in no circumstances will he have recourse to a dictatorship. He has signed decrees annulling Senhor Franco's measures for controlling the Press and providing summary procedure for political offences. A number of political prisoners have been released.—Senhor Franco has taken refuge in Italy.

Russia.—Fourteen young men have been condemned to death by Court martial at Warsaw.

Turkey.—Fazyl Pasha has been ordered to withdraw from the Persian side of the frontier, and it is officially announced that Suj Bulak has been evacuated by the Turks.—A fight with Armenians is reported from Van.

Obituary.—Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Strachey, Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Lyons; Sir J. D. Macdonald; Sir C. Slade; Sir G. L. Houstoun-Boswall; Lieutenant-General Sir J. W. Thomas; Surgeon-General Kean; Dr. G. U. Pope, the Tamil authority; Sir T. Paine, solicitor; Major-General J. W. Hughes; Mr. E. W. Mountford, architect; Mr. R. P. Arnold, son of Matthew Arnold; Dr. F. Armes, organist; Mr. W. A. Shenstone, F. R. S.; Colonel S. R. Thompson, V. D.; Margaret Countess of Morley; Mrs. Sheldon Amos, Mustapha Kamel, Egyptian Nationalist leader.—"Times."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Anglo-Russian Convention.

In the House of Lords on Monday, February 10, there was but a small attendance when the debate on Lord Curzon's motion that an humble address be presented to his Majesty for papers respecting the Convention recently concluded with the Russian Government relating to the respective interests of Great Britain and Russia in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet was resumed by.

Lord Sanderson, who, from the cross-benches expressed his approval of the Convention, regarding it as a symptom that the Russian Government had come to the conclusion that they should work in harmony rather than in constant rivalry with this country in Central Asia.

Lord Middleton also declared his approval of a policy which would lead to a good feeling between the two countries,although he regarded the Convention as rather a self-denying ordinance. It was well understood that Afghanistan was outside Russian influence but he hoped that what they had conceded would go a sted in the direction of securing the peace of the world.

Lord Reay said that, as far as Afghanistan was concerned, he believed the Ameer would offer no objection to the Convention, which left his sovereign rights untouched.

Lord Lansdowne thought that the action of the Government was approved by the general feeling of the country in coming to an agreement with Russia. There were interests involved which concerned the whole civilised world, and he was disposed to regard, with some exceptions, the Agreement as a whole with satisfaction. Carefully criticising the details of the Convention, especially as regarded Persia, he did not think that anyone would hold that it was favourable to this country. He held that the position which had been created in the neutral zone was one that was likely to give Russia a great advantage. As to Afghanistan, he congratulated the Government on the new arrangement which had been arrived at, but he hoped that great care would be taken to safeguard British interests. The advantages which were given to Russia were not, he argued, counterbalanced with regard to British interests beyond the frontier. Regarding Tibet, he defended the policy of the late Government as to that country, and asked whether it had been maintained under the Convention. He observed that the troops had been ordered to withdraw but he hoped the conditions which had been imposed would be upheld. Although he had some misgivings on the whole as to the terms of the Convention he trusted that it would tend to heal old sores and bring two great nations nearer together.

Lord Crewe, who replied for the Government, was glad that on the whole the Agreement had been approved of. For some years their relations with Russia had been of a somewhat uncomfortable character but this Agreement had made a change for the better. As to the effect on Persia they had no protest whatever from that quarter, and defending the Agreement in its general details he insited that it was advantageous to both countries and would tend to the peace of Europe and the whole civilised world.

AFGHANISTAN AND TIBET.

Lord Curzon, who entered a protest against reference by Ministers, to documents which were not in the possession of the House, replied at length on the debate. Referring to Afghanistan and Tibet, he said:—

And now a word or two in reference to Afghanistan. No attempt of any sort has been made to answer the questions we have addressed to the Government as to the apparent failure to obtain reciprocal right from Russia in respect to trade with the khanates of Khiva and Bokhara, where we have for several years been endeavouring, without success, to obtain concessions. We might have supposed that something would have been said about Chinese Turkestan. What would have been more natural than that we should have recognition from Russia of the rights of our Consul at Kashgar when we were making concessions to Russia; when we were entering into self-denying ordinances in regard to Tibet that we should ask for similar self-denying ordinances from Russia? There were some other points in regard to Afghanistan, but I will not trouble the House with them now. In regard to Tibet there has been no attempt whatever to justify the remarkable article by which we take Russia into consultation about our evacuation of the Chumbi Valley and the fulfilment or the reverse by the Tibetans of their undertakings with us. The argument of the noble earl practically amount to this:—"We have really been carrying out in all loyalty the policy of our predecessors, and it is not for you to object, because we have done nothing more than what you would have done yourselves." But can you seriously take that line? I have a series of quotations from conversations between my noble friend and the Russian Ambassador giving more than once the views and intentions of his Majesty's Government, and it is perfectly clear that he did no more than repeat the declaration of intentions made in both Houses, He also more than once repeated the claim that in consequence of our geographical position Great Britain would continue to occupy a tutelary position towards Tibet. That was the claim upon which the action of the late Government and the expedition were based. But has any predominance in Tibet been left to Great Britain by this Convention? The whole point of this part of the Agreement is that Russia is taken into partnership with equal rights to our own. When the noble earl contends that the late Government, had it remained in office, would have carried out this Agreement, he does an injustice to the late Government which its members have every reason to resent. The most serious part of this Tibet policy is that disclosed in the speech of the noble lord when he defined the present policy of his Majesty's Government as a "minimising" policy. That is a diplomatic euphemism for throwing away all the advantages that were gained by the trouble and expenditure of the expedition. I remember in old days that the late Mr. Gladstone once described a retreat of British troops as a strategical movement to the rear, and in this case this minimising policy means that, after having undertaken this great outlay and having been successful, we have replaced China, or rather we have placed her in Tibet in a position she never before enjoyed, and we have left Tibet, with whom we had every prospect of opening friendly relations, to lapse into the condition of

MONKISH SUPERSTITION

and churlish isolation she occupied for so long. There is one argument on which great stress has been laid outside the House, by the omission of which here I have been much struck, and that is the security of India. There is not one of us who would not hope that the security of our Indian Empire—immeasurably sacred and strategically important as it is—had been fortified and secured by an agreement with Russia. If we could think that many of us would throw away the doubts with which we have regarded particular parts of this agreement. But the fact that the Government have made no allusion to that possible result leads me to think that it is one on which they are not inclined to lay overmuch stress themselves. However that may be, I hope that nothing has occurred under this Convention which will induce his Majesty's Government to relax in the smallest degree the efforts to which we are bound for the defence of Indian territory. I hope there will be no reduction of military forces in that country, no reduction in the expenditure to which we are committed for its defence by a single rupee. (Cheers.) If favourable results are to ensue from this Convention, I hope that they may be found over the whole sphere of diplomacy. The noble lord laid immense stress upon the attitude of friendly and harmonious co-operation which was springing up between Russia and ourselves in consequence of this agreement in all parts of the world. If that be true, then that attitude between the two Powers ought to be directed to the solution of many questions hitherto at issue between us. Only the day before this debate was opened, I happened to be reading a report of proceedings in another place and I came across this question and answer:—"Mr. Pike Pease asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if there were any outstanding cases with regard to compensation for damage or loss incurred by British ships during the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. Runciman, on behalf of the Foreign Minister, replied:—My right hon. friend regret to state that most of these cases are still outstanding. Though his Majesty's Government have repeatedly called attention to the case of the "Knight Commander," and pressed for reply to their proposal that the matter should be referred to arbitration, no answer has, down to the present time, been received from the Russian Government. His Majesty's Government are also awaiting replies to communications they have addressed to the Imperial Government in regard to the case of the "Calchas," and the claims arising in connection with the detention of the Peninsula and Oriental steamer "Malacca" in the Red Sea. The cases of the "Hipsang, St. Kilda, Ikhona," and "Oldhamia" are still pending, various stages, before the Russian Prize Courts." It is apparently a very long time that these claims have been outstanding I venture to say that it would be a most satisfactory test of the relations which his Majesty's Government claimed to have set up between the Russian Government and themselves, and a most happy omen for the future, which we all without distinction of party welcome, if we could have some evidence of the existence of that harmony and co-operation which is the real and sole basis of the treaty concluded by his Majesty's Government. (Cheers.)

In reply to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Curzon said he would not press his motion, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

THE INDIAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

Mr. W. Redmond asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he would state the object of the proposed military expedition into Afridiland; how many men were to be employed and what the estimated cost was likely to be.

Mr. Morley: The object of the punitive measures against the Zakka Khel is to put an end to the series of raids which armed bands of the tribe have been executing for some months in territory beyond tribal limits under the civil administration of the Government of India. I give a full statement of these raids on Monday in reply to a question from the hon. member for Mid Armagh. The force to be employed consists of two brigades, roughly speaking 6,000 men with a third brigade in reserve. The cost must depend on the length of the operations. I have received estimates but they are necessarily rough estimates, because owing to the secrecy involved estimates have not yet been received from Comptrollers of Accounts.

Mr. W. Redmond: With reference to the notice which I gave—(cries of "Order")—to call attention to this subject, I wish to say that action will not be taken by me in consequence of two blocking notices having been put down, one by a warlike Liberal and the other by a pugnacious Tory. (Laughter).

Mr. Rees: As a personal explanation—("Oh, oh," and laughter)—the all-sufficient excuse for my action is found in the hon. member's notice two days ago when he thought fit—

The Speaker: This is an irregular conversation. (Laughter.)

Dr. Rutherford: Will the right hon. gentleman put the cost of this expedition on the British public instead of on the people of India? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Morley: If the House of Commons desires it, I will consider that matter. (Laughter.)

Mr. MacNeill: What is the proportion of Imperial troops to the native regiments in this expedition? Is it not a fact that, while the expedition amounts roughly to 6,000 men on our side; the force of the tribesmen amounts all told to 4,000 men only.

Mr. Morley: I do not know how that is; but I hope that my hon. friend does not mean to say that we are only going to employ exactly the same number of men as the tribesmen.

Mr. Byles: Can the right hon. gentleman say whether war correspondents will now accompany the expedition?

Mr. Morley: I am in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject, and I have not yet decided as to my own views.

Mr. McNeill: If we are rightly informed this expedition has started. Surely the right hon. gentleman could have found out from Lord Kitchener whether or not war correspondents were to be allowed to accompany the force.

The Speaker: The hon. member must put his interruption in the form of an interrogation. (Laughter.)

Mr. MacNeill: I hope then that the right hon. gentleman will take my interruption as an interrogation and answer it.

Mr. Morley: I cannot myself quite put it in the form of an interrogation. (Laughter.)

Mr. MacNeill: Then I will try. Has this expedition started or has it not? Can the right hon. gentleman not obtained precise information showing whether or not war correspondents have accompanied the expedition? If they do not accompany it we know its object.

Mr. Lupton: I wish to ask whether it is not the fact that the late Lord Lawrence said that expeditions of this kind were unnecessary. (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. Delany: Is the expedition supplied with explosive bullets?

Mr. Morley: I hope not.

Mr. Belloc: The House of Commons ought to know.

Subsequently.

Mr. Rees said: As a matter of personal explanation, may I say that the action of the hon. member for Clare explains my own? Only two days ago he accused the Indian Government of wantonly making war on innocent natives at the expense of starving people. Such an accusation could only proceed from abysmal ignorance or—(Loud cries of "Order" and interruption.)

The Speaker: Under the guise of a personal explanation the hon. member is not entitled to make an attack on another member.

Mr. W. Redmond: After what the hon. gentleman has said, I think you will consider, Sir, that I am entitled to a word. I made no attack whatever on the Indian Government. I never mentioned it at all; and the statement of the hon. gentleman is, therefore, quite unfounded. I still maintain that he is a warlike Liberal. (Much laughter.)

Mr. Rees: I have no objection to the hon. member's representation, or misrepresentation, of myself. I believed that I quoted the hon. member's words; but if in anything I have said there was a personal attack on the hon. member, I regret it. My anxiety was to defend the Government of India.

Mr. W. Redmond: After what the hon. gentleman has said, perhaps it is only right for me to say that, if I have said anything——. (Laughter.) I very readily withdraw the epithet "warlike;" and, for the rest, I hope the hon. gentleman is a Liberal. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether a military expedition against Afridis is in preparation by the Government of India; whether he will state to the House the reasons for this expedition; and whether, since the expenditure on this expedition may prevent the reduction of expenditure on the North-West Frontier of India, he will appoint a Commission to inquire into the necessity.

Mr. Morley: I would refer the hon. member to my answer on Monday last to the hon. member for Mid Armagh for the reasons of the punitive measures being taken against the Zakka Khel. There seems no reason on financial or any other grounds for appointing a Commission to inquire into the necessity for the punitive measures. It would be an abdication of the plain duty of his Majesty's Government. (Cheers)

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary for India a question of which he had given private notice, whether it was the fact that no Press correspondents would be allowed to accompany the punitive expedition which the Government of India was about to despatch against the Zakka Khel's tribesmen; and, if so, who was responsible for this omission of the means of communication to the public here of the incidents of that expedition; and on what ground was this prohibition based having regard to the restraining influence of the Press.

Mr. Morley, who was imperfectly heard throughout, said that he was not sure whether this regulation had been made or not, but he would inquire.

Mr. W. Redmond asked whether hon. members would have any opportunity of expressing their opinion as to the policy of this expedition, or, indeed, whether it was wise at all?

Mr. Morley said he did not know what his right hon. friend the Prime Minister would say, but personally he hoped that no discussion would take place till the expedition had at all events made some advance. ("Oh, oh," and cheers)

Mr. W. Redmond asked whether the right hon. gentleman could give any indication as to the probable cost of the expedition, how many men were to be employed in it, or was this war to be entered upon like all other wars without the slightest consideration.

Mr. Morley said that his Majesty's Government had sanctioned this expedition, and the expedition must therefore continue. If the House was of opinion that it was a wrong expedition, or that its cost was likely to be excessive, it would be for the House to pronounce its judhment.

Mr. W. Redmond asked what opportunities hon. members would have of forming an opinion, on the question whether the information at the disposal of the Government was to be communicated in any way to hon. members, or whether no opportunity whatever was to be given to them of expressing an opinion on a matter which would involve an expenditure of thousands and tens of thousands of pounds while people in this country were starving. (Cheers from below the gangway.)

Mr. MacNeill asked whether the right hon. gentleman, having regard to the importance of this subject, would have any objection to telegraph to the Indian authorities and Lord Kitchener asking whether it was true or not that this prohibition of war correspondents to accompany the expedition had been issued, and, if so, whether the House would be able to revise it.

Mr. Morley said that he would endeavour to ascertain the reasons for the regulation having been made; and, if it had been made, whether or not, it might be altered.

Mr. W. Redmond gave notice that he would take the earliest opportunity to draw attention to the practice of the Government of the day embarking on military operations without giving the representatives of the people any opportunity whatever of saying whether or not the expenditure was justified, and to move a resolution declaring that expeditions of this kind should not be undertaken without giving hon. members some opportunity of expressing the opinion of their constituents on the subject. (Cheers)

Mr. MacNeill said that the expedition was stated to be an expedition of a punitive character to inflict "speedy and condign punishment." Had the right hon. gentleman considered the cost of money as well as of lives that would be involved?

Mr. Corrie Grant asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that during the last great war our Japanese allies not only refused to allow war correspondents to accompany their troops, but provided them all with comfortable hotel accommodation at Tokio?

Mr. MacVeagh: What is this war about? (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Morley said that if the information that had been already supplied to the House was read it would be seen that there was a perfectly good account given of the causes of the expedition.

Mr. Lupton asked whether the right hon. gentleman would telegraph instructions to India that the troops were not to burn buildings, orchards, farms, and so on, and to turn women and children out into the roads and hills.

There was no answer.

BRITISH YACHT ON FIRE.

Brussels, February 14.

A telegram from Newport, on the Belgian coast, states that the British motor-yacht Belle of Ostend with three men on board, is on fire five miles from land. The outbreak was caused, it is believed, by the explosion of naphtha. It is hoped that the crew have been able to escape in a boat.

When Mr. H. F. Howard's term of office expires at the end of March, he will be succeeded as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, by Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I. C. S., at present Head Assistant Collector, Kumbakonam.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Sir Arthur Vicars has received a letter from the Lord Lieutenant enclosing a certified copy of the enrolment of letters patent revoking the letters patent appointing him Ulster King-of-Arms, and appointing Capt. Wilkinson to that office. Sir Arthur Vicars has handed over the keys of the office, and says that he does so under protest. He further states that in such letters patent it is recited that he holds office "during pleasure," and no doubt the King acted on the assumption that such was the case, but as has already been pointed out to his Excellency, he maintains that under the revised Statutes of the Order of St. Patrick, 1905 (which alone gave him the custody of the jewels for the Grand Master), he holds his appointment "during good behaviour." He submits that he is entitled to have the question of his behaviour decided by a judge and jury, but he is quite satisfied to leave the decision to the full public and judicial inquiry which he has demanded.

Mr. John Redmond presided over a full meeting of the Irish Party on Feb. 11 at the House of Commons. Arrangements in connection with the debate on the Home Rule resolution on Feb. 17 were considered, and it was decided to issue a special whip for the occasion. On the motion of Mr. Boland, seconded by Mr. Hayden, a resolution was adopted expressing gratification at the action of the twenty foreign Governments who have decided to keep separate records of their trade with Ireland in accordance with the representations made to them by the Irish Parliamentary Party.

The Dublin correspondent of the "Morning Post" wrote on Feb. 11:—With the selection of an official Nationalist candidate to-day in the person of a local merchant, Mr. F. E. Meehan, and with Mr. C. Dolan as champion of the Sinn Fein cause, the issue in North Leitrim is now clearly before the public. Unionists are not particularly perturbed as to what the ultimate outcome of the contest may be. Mr. Dolan's political career has been comparatively brief. He is not yet twenty-five, and looks hardly so much. Educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood, he discovered before taking Orders that his vocation lay in the secular side of life. Through the local influence of his father, since dead, he was returned for North Leitrim at the general election, and after eighteen months' experience he turned his back on Westminster, being convinced, he said, of the utter hopelessness of doing anything there for Ireland. He joined the Sinn Fein Party, one of whose tenets is the negation of all parliamentary agitation. They believe in Ireland for Ireland. Mr. Dolan promised to test the strength of the Sinn Fein movement in Leitrim by resigning his seat and standing for re-election. During the past six months he has been carrying on a vigorous agitation, to aid in which he started a local newspaper, which he edits himself. He apparently considers that the time is ripe, and he himself selected the present movement for a contest. The official party will leave no stone unturned to carry the seat, and now that the dates of nomination and polling have been fixed, a vast army of canvassers has been sent into the constituency, and it is understood that the leader of the party will proceed there at once.

A Shooting outrage is reported to have occurred on Feb. 8 in the Woodford district of County Galway. Patrick Collins, a labourer, who is stated to have been boycotted for some time, heard footsteps outside his house about eight o'clock, and immediately afterwards the report of firearms. His wife went to an inner room and got a revolver, which she was in the act of handing to her husband, when another shot was fired into the dwelling, and she fell wounded in several parts of the face and body. Two of Collins's children got through a window in the rear of the house and informed the police, but when a number of constables arrived, the moonlighting party had disappeared. Mrs. Collins was afterwards attended by a doctor, who does not regard her condition as serious.

At an early hour on Feb. 12 nine men were arrested in their beds in the Keadue district of County Roscommon on a charge of having intimidated and threatened a local postman. An agitation was begun on the Keogh estate in consequence of the failure of negotiations for the sale to the tenants of their holdings, and the landlords obtained leave from the High Court to serve processes for rent by registered letter. When a postman, who was accompanied by some policemen, left the local post office to deliver the registered letters he was met by some hundred of persons and a band and was obliged to return without having effected service of the processes. The men who have been arrested are alleged to have been the ringleaders on that occasion. Shortly after midnight on Feb. 12, 100 policemen drove from Boyle and arrested the defendants, whom they conveyed to Keadue. They were taken before Mr. Kilbride, R.M., and were returned for trial to the next assizes for the County Roscommon.

A Belfast correspondent writes:—A large floating crane is at present being constructed at the Musgrave Channel for Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Queen's Island Shipbuilding Works. The crane, which will be capable of lifting weights up to 200 tons, is being constructed by Messrs. the Beurather Maschinenfabrik Actiengesellschaft of Benrath, Germany. The crane is mounted on a steel pontoon, and the structure supports an adjustable jib capable of lifting loads to a considerable height above water level, and at long outreaches beyond the sides of the pontoon. The whole of the crane will revolve on the pontoon, making a complete circle. It is intended to moor the crane alongside ships for lifting heavy boilers, engines and other big pieces of machinery on to steamers after their launch. The crane is entirely electrically driven, and, it is stated, will be the largest of its kind in existence.

Mrs. Walsh and her son Percy were placed on their trial in Dublin on Feb. 7 on a series of charges which included attempts to incite four men to murder Lord Ashtown by exploding a bomb near his pew while he was attending service at a church in County Galway. Mrs. Walsh was said to belong to the family of a favourite tenant of Lord Ashtown's, and she communicated with him for the ostensible purpose of protecting him from outrages. The allegation of the prosecution was that she obtained money from him by false pretences, and that she and her son were the authors or writers of some extraordinary anonymous letters which were read, inviting men, professedly on behalf of the United Irish League, to attend at the church for the purpose of assisting a person who would explode a bomb. The writer stated that money would be paid for doing this.

On February 8 Mr. Harbinson addressed the jury on behalf of the accused persons. He said that he felt confident, after listening to the testimony of the handwriting expert, that there was not a particle of evidence against Percy Walsh, and that whatever case the Crown had against Mrs. Walsh had disappeared. He asked the jury to bear in mind the friendly relations which had existed between Mrs. Walsh and Lord Ashtown's family, and to believe that, in view of these relations, she had acted fairly and honestly and with a desire to serve Lord Ashtown. He suggested that the hand that wrote the anonymous letters was the hand of a man living in Galway, a man who knew the men who were taking a prominent part in public affairs in that county, who knew Lord Ashtown intimately, and was in his confidence. He suggested Lord Ashtown's gamekeeper, McDermott, an ex-policeman knew that information was long collected by Mrs. Walsh, and that she was in that regard in association with Mr. Trench and Lord Ashtown. Mr. Molony, K.C., replied for the Crown. Mr. Justice Madden, in his charge to the jury, said that Mrs. Walsh's correspondence was of a consistent character from beginning to end; it was consistent as regarded its apparent motive, which was to assist in the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime at Glenahiry; it was consistent in the composition, phraseology, and in the handwriting. Mrs. Walsh's handwriting was of a distinctive character, and that of a well-educated woman. Referring to the anonymous letters, he said that the most salient and plain features of the case, and they wanted no expert to enlighten them about it, was that the letters were the emanation of a person who was either illiterate or who affected illiteracy, and there was not the slightest sign of resemblance between these letters and the correspondence of Mrs. Walsh. The Crown suggested that, having failed to press her claim by honest means, Mrs. Walsh had decided to ignite certain material which she thought was inflammable in the district, to incite the perpetration of an outrage, while at the same time one of the letters would give a warning to Mr. Trench and Lord Ashtown in time to present the actual occurence of the outrage. Then, posing as the discoverer of the intended outrage she would have a lasting claim on the gratitude of Lord Ashtown. He thought that this was a possible theory, and proceeded to comment on the evidence of the handwriting expert and on the fact that, while in the police court he had given a definite expression of opinion that the letters were in the handwriting of the boy Percy, he now thought that the mother had also a hand in writing them. He said nothing against Mr. Gurrin for having made a mistake in the first instance, and he thought it was to his credit that he came forward and admitted his mistake. Putting aside the expert evidence, which in his opinion, was not worthy of consideration, he found that there was no case sustained on fact against the prisoners; it was merely a case of suspicion and suspicion would not do.

The jury found that the boy Percy Walsh was not guilty, but they could not agree as to Mrs. Walsh, and she was allowed to stand out on her own bail, until the next commission.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin,' writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

LADY'S MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

£200,000 for a Library.

The will of the late Mrs. John Rylands, of Manchester, as might be expected after her life of benevolence contains bequests of a generous and far-reaching character to public institutions and charities.

Mrs. Rylands was the widow of the head of the great Manchester firm which bears that name, and was left by him sole mistress of his fortune of over two and a half millions. Subsequently she erected in Deansgate, Manchester, the Rylands Library, in memory of her late husband. The cost of the building alone is computed to have been a million, and two portions of its contents, the Apthorpe and Crawford collections, must have cost about half as much.

Mr. Rylands' will has not yet been sworn, but acting under instructions from her executors, Mr. William Carnelley, Mr. Stephen Joseph Tennant, the Rev. John William Kiddle, and Mr. William Arnold Linnell, Messrs. Oxford and Sons, her solicitors issued a list of public institutions and charities which will benefit. The total sum so bequeathed amounts to £478,000, and the list is as follows:—

To the Lord Mayor, aldermen and citizens of Manchester, valuable pictures by Sir J E Millais, Sydney Cooper, Val Prinsep, and Maclise
£200,000 to the John Rylands Library (nominal), 4 per cent Debentures of Rylands and Sons, Limited
£50,000 to the Victoria University, Manchester
£25,000 to the Manchester and Salford District Congregational Board towards the building and equipment of an institutional church in Stretford-road, Manchester
£25,000 to Owens College, Manchester
£20,000 to the Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan Schools
£10,000 to the Mansfield College, Oxford
£10,000 to the Lancashire Congregational Union
£8,000 to the Hackney College, London
£8,000 to the Canning Town Settlement for Women, London
£8,000 to the Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society, Farringdon street, London
£5,000 to the Ladies' Association for the Support of Zenana Work in India in connection with the Baptist Denomination
£5,000 to the London Homoeopathic Hospital and Medical School, Great Ormond-street, London
£5,000 to the Rylands Memorial Club, in connection with Rylands and Sons, Limited, for the purposes of the thrift debt of such club
£5,000 to the Lancashire and Cheshire School and Chapel Building Society.
£5,000 to the Manchester and Salford Street Children's Mission, Wood-street, Manchester
£5,000 to the Surgical Aid Society, London
£5,000 to the Mansfield House University Settlement for Men, Canning Town, London
£5,000 to the Manchester City Mission
£5,000 to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
£5,000 to the London City Mission
£5,000 to the London Missionary Society.
£5,000 to the Baptist College, Regent's Park, London
£5,000 to the Religious Tract Society
£3,000 to the Liverpool Hahnemann Hospital and Homoeopathic Dispensaries
£3,000 to the Central Hall, Manchester, Wesleyan Mission.
£3,000 to the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution.
£2,000 to the Whitfield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court-road London, to be applied in connection with mission work
£2,000 to the Victoria University Settlement, Ancoats
£2,000 to the School for Daughters of Missionaries, at Sevenoaks
£2,000 to the Victoria Dental Hospital of Manchester
£2,000 to the Boys' and Girls' Refuges and Homes, and to the Children's Aid Society, Strangeways, Manchester
£2,000 to the Ancoats Mill and Working Girls' Society
£2,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association, Manchester
£2,000 to the Northern Counties Hospital for Incurables, Mauldeth, near Manchester
£2,000 to the Baptist Missionary Society
£2,000 to the Manchester and Salford Female Penitents' Asylum, Embden-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester
£2,000 to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital
£1,000 to the Wilmot street Mission, Manchester
£1,000 to the Home and Day Nursery for the Children of Widows, Rusholme-road, Manchester
£1,000 to the Sharpstreet Ragged School, Manchester
£1,000 to the Heyrod-street Mission, Manchester
£1,000 to the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton
£1,000 to the Dark,lane Ragged School, Manchester
£1,000 to the Manchester and Salford Provident and Charity Organisation Society
£1,000 to the Carnarvonshire Congregational Church Aid Society
£1,000 to the Manchester Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection
£1,000 to the Manchester Blind Relief Fund, or Aid Society
£1,000 to the Charter-street Ragged School and Working Girls' Home, Manchester
£1,000 to the Manchester Homoeopathic Dispensary
£1,000 to the Holland-street Ragged School, Manchester
£1,000 to the Old Garret Ragged School, Greenlane, Princess-street, Manchester
£500 to the Ryde Young Men's Christian Association
£500 to the Hazelwood Home of Rest and Recreation for Commercial Young Men, Ryde

CHURCH DISORDERS.

M.P.'S Forget Party.

London, February 14.

"Lawlessness in the pulpit means lawlessness in the pew."

That was the declaration of Mr. McArthur in the House of Commons to-day. The House was discussing the second reading of his Ecclesiastical Disorders Bill, and for once ordinary party dissensions were ignored, and fervent Churchmen forgot for the day whether they were Conservatives or Liberals.

The Bill, which deals with illegalities of costume or ceremonial in the Church of England, provides for the appointment of five commissioners, who shall have power to visit any church complained of, and after a full inquiry and failing effective action by the bishop, to suspend or dismiss the offending clergyman.

"Those who wish for disestablishment," said Mr. McArthur, "are merely ritualistic Nonconformists."

The Nonconformist members of the House laughed. The phrase was a thrust at an amendment to the second reading moved by Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, the energetic young Liberal member for West Ham. His amendment was to the effect that no bill would be effective which did not provide for the separation of the Church from the State, thus conferring on the Church "the power to regulate her own affairs."

MR. MASTERMAN'S SCORN.

The fervour of Mr. Masterman impressed the House. In high scorn he referred to the suggested five commissioners.

"When," he said, "they have expelled every Low Churchman who does not believe in baptismal regeneration, every Broad Churchman who cannot repeat with enthusiasm the Athanasian Creed, and every High Churchman who exceeds the limits now sought to be imposed, what will be left in the Church?"

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, secretary of the Labour Party, flung emphatic words at the Government.

"This House should declare," he said, "and I ask the Ministry to take notice of this declaration, that the time has come when the Church should go free from the State, and the State should decline to recognise the Establishment and longer."

Lord Robert Cecil was speaking just before five. Twice Mr. McArthur moved the closure, and the House cried "Vide! Vide?" but the Speaker took no notice. The clock was on the stroke of the hour when Mr. Austin Taylor moved that the question should be put. The Speaker (in a Parliamentary way) was still deaf, and Lord Robert Cecil succeeded in talking out both the Bill and the amendment.

Owing to Mr. Birrell being ill with influenza, the Home Rule debate fixed for next Monday has been postponed, and the Anglo-Russian Convention will be discussed.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

Accompanied by Capt. Seymour Fortescue, the King motored on Feb. 10 from London to Brighton where he went to the Duke of Fife's house in Chichester Terrace. An amusing incident happened in the borough of Brighton. The King having no name-plate on his car, a local police officer shouted for the royal party to stop. Their smiles rather annoyed him, and when they turned round at some schools he boarded the car. The party were immensely amused at his persistence, but satisfied him by pointing out the King. The officer thereupon politely bowed and dropped from the footboard. While the royal car was passing along the Marine Parade at Brighton a party of unemployed with banners, was passed. The men, who could not have escaped the King's notice, leisurely sauntered along towards Chichester Terrace, but the police, who were in some strength, did not permit them to approach the house where his Majesty is staying and there was nothing in the nature of a demonstration.

The weather at Brighton was not so bright on the 11th but there was no rain. The King did not go out in the morning, being engaged with despatches brought by messengers from London. At one o'clock, accompanied by Lord Farquhar and Capt. Fortescue, he motored to Mr. Arthur Sassoon's house at Hove for luncheon. Later the King went for a long motor drive over the Downs, returning to Chichestor Terrace for tea. At night he dined with Mr. Arthur Sassoon.

NATAL MINE DISASTER.

Pietermaritzburg, February 14.

Twelve Europeans and forty natives were entombed by an explosion in the Glencoe Collieries yesterday. The names of the Europeans are William Muir, inspector of mines; A. Ogilvie, mine captain; J. C. Rosson, John Bol and James Reid, Sandy Campbell, J. Lindsay, J. Morris, W. Thompson, J. Barclay, J. McCullum, and T. Hickman. All of them are married and have families.

THE LITTLE NAVY.

Mr. Haldane still Holding Out.

LONDON, February 14.

While the intrigue for the reduction of the Navy is still being vigorously carried on behind the scenes, the speech which Mr. Haldane delivered at the Chamber of Commerce dinner at the Hotel Cecil shows that he still holds out firmly against the cutting down either of the Navy or the Army Estimates. The Secretary of State for War spoke emphatically. The command of the sea, he said, must always be associated with our aspirations. Yet the Navy without the Army would have limited range. Given sufficient backing from nation the Navy would remain sufficient to protect our shores, but we were also the heart of a great Empire. The time of peace was the time of preparation, not for aggression, but for what was essential to defence. This country must have an overseas army, the greatest in the world, because she had an Empire the greatest in the world. Could any nation by compulsion get a force to serve seven years with the colours and five in the reserve? "Neither I nor my experienced advisers at the War Office," said Mr. Haldane, "believe that it can be done. We are safer in relying for the defence of this island on the principle that we should keep at home a sufficient land force to compel any invading army to come in sufficiently large numbers. If so then while we retain the command of the sea the Navy would make it impossible for any invading force to cross the sea. The military power of the country is based on the sea power."

A STRONG NAVY LIBERAL.

Mr. Haldane urged his hearers to listen to no one who said that we could do without the command of the sea, or who said we could do without a Navy or without an Army.

Lord Joicey, who was Sir James Joicey, Liberal M.P., speaking at the Chamber of Shipping dinner at the Whitehall Rooms last evening, exclaimed, "Woe betide the Government that did not keep the British Navy in such a condition as to meet any enemy." He maintained that the Navy should be kept well up to the two-Power standard.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton declared that supposing invasion took place the upper classes would still exist in comfort, but the lower classes or a great many would cease to exist. With steam the difficulties of invasion had diminished the more powerful and invincible a ship was in the daytime the more helpless was she at night.

STILL DEMANDING INQUIRY.

"We desire to protest in the strongest possible way," says to-day's "Spectator," "against the statement made in an article entitled the 'Story of the Naval Feud,' which appeared in the 'Daily Mail' of Saturday last. The 'Spectator' is therein described as a supporter of the Beresford Party. Our demand for inquiry into the recent changes and administrative policy of the Admiralty is thus made to appear as part of the personal quarrel between Sir John Fisher and Lord Charles Beresford. Those who criticise Sir John Fisher's policy are apparently to be regarded as supporters of Lord Charles Beresford. If there is a Beresford Party in the Navy or the Press, we can only say that it has our strongest condemnation.

"What we desire is not triumph or humiliation either for Lord Charles Beresford or for Sir John Fisher but as we have urged again and again an inquiry into the working out of the great revolution which has taken place during the last three years at the Admiralty."

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 14TH FEBRUARY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander H. Powell, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 14th February, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.	
Ashton, Mr D	Kirkbridge, Mr J S K
Boyce, Mr and Mrs H G	Mansfield, Miss
Banks, Mr H	Maxwell, Miss
Bean, Lt J A	McDougall, Miss
Bradshaw, Mrs C B	Mumford, Mr and Mrs R
Conder, Miss L M	Mumford, Miss
Cosson Mr H A	Nathos, Mr H A
Clarke, Miss J	Owen, Mr W R
Coleman, Mr F	Pitcairn, Mr R
Clogstoun, Mrs	Parsons, Mr J
Cumberlege, Mrs	Paterji Miss
Dinnes, Miss	Reid, Mr and Miss C J
Drummond, Miss	Ronald, Mr A
Dixon, Miss D	Ramsey, Miss
Dixon, Master H	Rushworth, Mr and Mrs
Foster, Mr F B	Sullivan, Major and Mrs R
Fisher, Miss	Stevens, Mrs L and 2 child
Garvie, Mrs J	Sharpley, Rev T W
Hamilton-Cooke Dr and Mrs F	Samson, Mrs and infant
Henwood, Miss M	Thompson, Mrs C
Humphrey, Mr and Mrs and 3 children	Tanner, Miss I
	Tuck, Mrs
Joyce, Mr B	Whitaker, Mr and Mrs C L and infant
Jeffries, Mr F J	
FROM MARSEILLES.	
Anderson, Mrs G H	Mehta, Mr S N
Arthur, Mr S R	Montgomerie, Revd and Mrs A
Begg, Mr and Mrs H E	Mitchell, Dr Alice
Buckland, Miss	Morris, Miss H
Brock, Miss L	Macgeorge, Col W H
Crawford, Lt-Col and Mrs L I	Mitra, Mr H
Challover, Mrs R	Neve, Miss M N
Clayton, Lt H C	Nicholls, Mr H
Crabbe, Mr Thos	Ocaton, Mr P
Dean, Miss	Phillips Mr, Mrs and inft
Drake, Capt and Mrs H B	Pierce, Miss F H
Davies, Miss E E	Prince, Mrs W
Fraser, Mr T B	Robertson, Mr L
Fawkes, Mr P D	Ross, Mr H Lde
Gamble, Mrs K D	Raban, Capt H B
Gerard, Hon, Mrs and Miss	Raisin, Mr A H
Graham, Mrs	Suther-and-Orr Mr and Mrs
Giffard, Miss	Starkney, Miss
Hamid, Mr A	Sharp, Mr E E
Harding, Miss	Stoney, Mr J P L
Harding, Miss A	Tighe, Mrs
Hitch, Mr L R	Thompson, Mr H
Little, Col C	Vandeleon, Mr B
Metaxas, Mrs	Vaughan, Col H B
Moir, Mr and Mrs A M	Wright, Miss A F
Mallesen, Lt-Col W	Walshe, Capt F W
MacNair, Mrs	Wakeman, Mr and Mrs F
FROM BRINDISI.	
Dalrymple, Mr W H	Paddeson, Mr G F
Home, Capt F C Lyon	Wasin, Mr
Leishman, Mr Thos	
FROM PORTSAID.	
Rowbury, Mr, Mrs and inft	Warrington, Mr and Mrs Geo H
Stylianides, Mr D A	Zıychili, Mr C
FOR KARACHI.	
Bewar, Col	Smith, Mr H W
Bewar, Mr C F	Strange, Mr W L
Hetherington, Mr H A	Thorold, Mrs C
Lle. Miss	Thomas, Major H W J
Millborrow, Mr H P	Thorburn, Mr R
FOR RANGOON.	
Ingram, Mr W E	Thompson, Mr A E
FOR COLOMBO.	
Iscar, Mr and Mrs C S	
FOR HONGKONG.	
Waite, Mr A H	Fry, Mr Howard
Taylor, Mr E D	
FOR SYDNEY.	
Urquhart, Miss E C	

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Arcadia," Captain Valentine, will sail to-day for Marseilles and London, with the English Mail of the 29th February, a with general cargo and the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mr and Miss A	Rutherford, Mr C
Arains, Mr L G	Ratt Mrs
Angus, Mr and Mrs C E	Reynold, Mr and Mrs G R
Arkins, Mrs A G	Reaney, Mrs M F
Armitage, Mr C	Ross Mr W
Anvers, Count C D	Rice, Capt D
Arbuthnot, Maj G H	Ricketts, Maj H C
Barrett, Mr O	Sassoon, Mr E
Boteler, Mr R	Scott, Mr G C
Ballantine, Mr J	Simon, Mr P B
Bayley, Mrs	Skeen, Capt O St J
Beatson, Mr J	Spencer, Mrs
Beatson, Mrs and 2 children	Spencer, Miss
Browning, Mrs W B	Sassoon, Mr
Brutton, Miss A R	Stevenson, Mr J H M
Butterfield, Mr	Sharp, Miss
Blades, Mr	Townshend, Mrs
Boyle, Mr R J	Turner, Mr J R J
Collinwood, Mr C C	Templeman, Mr A
Cameron, Mr P E	Woolcombe, Mr R
Coleman, Mr E	Webber, Mrs W H
Cobham, Maj W H	Wilson, Mr A
Colvin, Mrs	Ward, Mr O G
Corbyn, Maj Hester	Yellowe, Capt C N
Cunning, Mr J A	Young, Mr M S
Cunning, Mrs	Jackson, Miss
Christison, Mr G W	Payne, Mr
D'Auvers, Countess	Earle, Mr
Dame, Mrs	MacLean, Mrs
Dyer, Mr G N	Dunne, Mr C G
Penner, Major C C	Graham, Mr G E
Fairbank, Miss A	Fagan, Capt and Mrs E A
Fairbank, Revd H	Pratt, Capt E G
Fortier, Mr H	Vaughan, Capt W P
Fellows, Capt C S	Kelsey, Mr
Fellows, Mrs	Bray, Mr W
Garrett, Mr June	Graves, Mr
Garrett, Mrs	Maunsell, Mrs
Gorman, Mr	Macnair, Miss
Godfrey, Miss	Sassoon, Mr D R
Grant Col and Mrs J F	Hildibrand, Major A
Grimshaw, Maj E W	Litchfield, Mr and Miss
Harding, Major T	Moir, Mr
Hartley, Mrs	Mackinnon, Mr and Mrs A
Haughton, Mr	Hogg, Mr M
Hartley, Miss	Smith, Mr J W
Hewett, Mr C	Firth, Miss B M
Husbands, Mr	Cargill, Miss
Howard, Miss A	Cargill, Miss J
Jones, Mr D	Bartlett, Miss
Lawrence, Mr S	Nicholson, Mr F B
Lang, Mr A	Massack, Comdr A J
Mackie, Capt	Manderson, Mr R W
Mackie, Mrs	Sinclair, Mr and Mrs J
Mallalieu Mr	Taylor, Mr D J
Menascho, Mrs G	Avari, Mr R B
Menasche, Mr N	Dinshaw Merwanji, Mr
Moore Mrs	Lowe, Mr A
Murray, Mr	Gramont Comte L R de
Mopillot, Mr A de	Fisher, Mr R W
Novis, Mrs, child and infant	Carlisle, Mr J
Oakley, Mr and Miss A B	Hulbard, Mrs and child
Olphert, Mr R E	Donell, R N R, Capt E R
Owen, Miss	Collin, Mr B N
Oakshott, Mr E P	Carrlocan Miss H
Pope, Mr P F	Urie, Mr and Miss
Penn, Revd W Mr and child	Gough, Mrs
Robbin, Mr Herbert	Key Mr and Mrs F and infant
Roe, Major and Mrs C and child	

STATE RAILWAYS.

Official Statement to be Made.

London, Feb. 14.

It is understood that the Government will very shortly, probably next week, announce their intention of appointing a commission to inquire into the working of the railways in Great Britain. Its terms of reference will be broad enough to deal with the question of the nationalisation of railways.

It should be recollected that a Viceregal Commission is at present investigating the working of railways in Ireland on the following terms of reference.

Whereas it is deemed expedient that Commission should issue to inquire into the present working of railways in Ireland, including light railways, and to report how far they afford separately or in conjunction with other means of transit, adequate facilities for the cheap and rapid transport of goods and passengers within the island, and to Great Britain; what causes have retarded the expansions of traffic upon the Irish lines and their full utilisation for the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the country; and generally by what methods the economical, efficient and harmonious working of the Irish railways can best be secured.

With very little change in wording such a reference might well suffice for the British railways commission.

CANALS AND WATERWAYS.

It seems, too, that the Royal Commission which is inquiring into the canals and waterways of England is also making excellent progress and may send in its report much earlier than expected.

Mr. Lloyd-George will thus have two important reports on the inter-connected railways and canals ready for his use when he may wish to consider and give effect to any suggestions of reform.

Mr. Russell Rea, M. P., for Gloucester, the well-known shipowner and economist, and late Deputy-Chairman of the Taff Vale Railway, thinks the commerce of the country would certainly not be opposed to any inquiry into the nationalisation of the railways although it would not be disposed as yet to accept this change.

At the same time commerce, he thinks, is quite well aware that a Government Department might be more responsive to representations than an ordinary board of railway directors. An inquiry in any case, would be very valuable, and would not necessarily bind anyone.

Mr. Rea also lays stress on the fact that commerce would doubtless fear the effect of the pressure with organised labour could if the railways were nationalised bring to bear on the Government of the day.

It might be possible, he thinks, to find some means of avoiding this undesirable outcome by arranging that the controlling authority should be a Government Department, exactly on the same basis and footing as the Post Office.

TRAGEDY OF OVERWORK.

Captain J. H. Thomson, C.B., Found Shot.

London, February 14.

Captain Jocelyn Home Thomson, C.B., one of the greatest English authorities on explosives who for some years has filled at the Home Office the position of Chief Inspector of Explosives, committed suicide last night under most distressing circumstances, which were narrated at the Coroner's inquest.

The tragedy which took place at his home in Draycott-place, S.W., was stated to be the result of nervous breakdown which first manifested itself last August.

Captain Thomson was born at Oxford in 1859, a son of the late Archbishop of York, and had his first commission in 1878 in the Royal Artillery. He served in the Zulu war of 1879, and in India and Egypt, but took up scientific work and as early as 1882 was chosen by the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus at Barbadoes.

AUTHORITY ON EXPLOSIVES.

Specialising upon explosives, on which he was the greatest living authority, he was the secretary to a War Office Committee and Special Commissioner to Canada in connection with cordite, becoming Chief Inspector of Explosives under the Home Office.

He published the Dictionary of Explosives and several valuable works on petroleum and the petroleum lamp.

At the inquest this afternoon Mr. Basil Home Thomson, Governor of Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, said deceased had been ill for six months with nervous breakdown accompanied by loss of speech and memory. He was of strictly temperate habits, and very happy at home.

The widow, Mrs. Mabel Thomson, corroborated as to the nervous breakdown, and said that a good many years ago her husband spoke of suicide. The reason was probably due to overworks.

A servant spoke to Mr. Thomson coming home yesterday evening, and going to his study. Immediately after she heard a bang and then a groaning. On entering the room she found her master lying on the floor. Mr. Dixon, a friend of the family, said that lately he had noticed that Captain Thomson had been depressed and did not seem to have the power of speech or concentration of thought. Usually he was a particularly acute man, but lately he had been unable to express himself with such readiness or quickness as formerly.

DUTIES LIGHTENED.

Captain M. B. Loyd, of the Home Office, said that Captain Thomson had lately shown signs that his quickness of thought had considerably deteriorated, and for four or five months he had been doing but very light duty at the office, coming in sometimes only for an hour or so.

What form did his illness take?—It was more loss of memory, with occasional attacks of aphasia, but the most marked characteristic was slowness of thought.

After hard work the aphasia was more marked. During his illness he had mentioned in the office his possible death but had never referred to self-destruction.

Dr. T. W. Lumsden said that Captain Thomson had a bullet wound at the top of the stomach, just under the heart. The weapon had been held close to the waistcoat. Aphasia would be the result of nervous breakdown added the doctor and the fact that the attacks were intermittent showed that there was nothing organically wrong with the brain.

Such an attack, however, might make a person irresponsible for his actions.

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane through a nervous breakdown."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Feb. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr C Pratt, B	Capt H F E Freeland, R E
Mr C Fischer, M	Capt E Barnardiston, R E
Mr T T Logan, M	Lieut B deL Brock, 126 Bel
Lieut-Gen G L R Richardson, C B, C S I, C I E, general officer commanding, 6 (Poona) Dn	Lieut F L O Jarrad, 126 Bel
	Lieut D B Morris, 90 Punj
	Lieut AE Stewart, 124 Bel
	Lieut G B A Rind, 124 Bel
Brevet Col J W Cowley, 2-8 G R	Lieut C E Daly, 66 Punj
	Lieut A G Williamson, 7 H Lrs
Lieut-Col H E Monck-Mason, I A	Lieut F W Morton-Marshall, 130 Bel
Lieut-Col G S Broome, 126 Bel	Lieut DE Robertson, 12 Lrs
Capt G E Stewart, I M S	Nursing Sister Miss V I Lamb, Q A M N S I
Capt J McA Macmillan, I M S	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major W W Clemensha, IMS, B, study leave from 1-9-07 to 12-1-08	Mr HFP Hall, B, 6 mo MC
	Lieut-Col J Crimmin, V C IMS, Bo 6 mo M C
Major C W H Symonds, B, 4 mo furl	Major P W O'Gorman, I M S, 4 weeks
Capt T Hunter, I M S, B, study leave from 7-11-07 to 10-1-08	Major H J Macandrew, D S O, 5 Cav, to 14-5-08
	Major A F Paxton, 80 Carnatic I, 6 mo MC
Mr A W Cook, B Cov, 4 days' extraordinary leave	Capt E F Holland, 1-39 Garh R, 6 mo M C
Mr C H Blackburn, B, 15 mo furl	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major E C MacLeod, I M S, B	Lieut-Col W Malleson, assistant quarter-master-general, Intelligence Branch
Mr B P Standen, C I E, B Cov	
Mr J F Connolly, B Cov	Major R M Betham, 102 K E O Gren
Mr F E Down, B	
Mr M Hammick, CSI, CIE, M Cov	Major J R Hill, 128 Prs
	Lieut H C Chaytor, 26 P W O Lt Cav
Major F Joslen, ICVD, Bo	
Lieut-Col H E Monck-Mason, I A	Lieut O L Ruck
	Lieut H F Gordon, 18 Lrs

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15. Rue de l'Universite, Paris.

Sommaire de la livraison du 15 fevrier 1908.

I.—L'ombre du Passe, premiere partie, par Mme Grazia Deledda.

II.—Ruskin et la vie.—De l'esthetique a la predication, par M. Andre Chevrillon.

III.—L'evolution litteraire de M. Maurice Barres, par M. Henri Bremond.

IV.—Trente ans d'independance.—La force bulgare, par M. Rene Pinon.

V.—Poesies, par M. Henri de Regnier.

VI.—La liquidation des congregations, par M. Louis Delzons.

VII.—Un pretre emigre (1792-1801), d'apres des documens inedits par M. Gaston Lefevre.

VIII.—Revue Dramatique.—Un divorce, au vaudeville;—Les deux hommes, a la comedie-francaise;—Le bonheur de jacqueline, au gymnase, par M. Rene Doumic.

IX.—Revues etrangeres.—La nouvelle tragedie de M. d'Annunzio, par M. T. de Wyzewa.

X.—Chronique de la quinzaine, histoire politique, par M. Francis Charmes.

XI.—Bulletin bibliographique.

HEMORRHOIDS SORES AND ECZEMA

Accompanied by Terrible Itching—A Complicated and Most Distressing Case—Well-known Remedies Failed to Cure—Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary—Then

CUTICURA PROVED ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY

"I am now eighty years old and one morning, three years ago, I was taken with a hard pain in my right side. In two days I had an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor gave me some medicine and an ointment for them which helped me some but I had to keep using them all the time. Then I changed to the P—— remedy; but if I did not use it every day, I would get worse. The doctor said the only help for me was to go to a hospital and be operated on. At this time, about a year ago, I went to using the S—— remedies. I tried them for four or five months but did not get much help for my piles. During this time sores would come on a fleshy part of my body. They bothered me all the time. I would get one healed and another would come. These sores changed to eczema, accompanied by a terrible itching. It seemed as if I could not keep my hands from tearing my flesh. This and the pile trouble brought on an inflamed condition. Then I got the Cuticura Remedies. I washed the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and warm water in the morning, at noon, and at night, then used Cuticura Ointment on the irritated surfaces and injected a quantity of Cuticura Ointment with a Cuticura Suppository Syringe. I also took Cuticura Resolvent Pills three times a day. It took a month of this treatment to get me in a fairly healthy state and then I treated myself once a day for three months and, after that, once or twice a week. It is fortunate that I used Cuticura. The treatments I had tried took a lot of money that I would have saved by using Cuticura Remedies sooner, but I am wiser now, and I would not feel safe without them. J. H. Henderson, Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., U. S. A., April 26, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, or in the form of Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood: also the Cuticura Suppository Syringe. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.



H. D. EVANS & Co., THE V. P. P. STORES, CALCUTTA.

"Crust so Crisp, And Crumb so White; Loaves so Dainty, Sweet and Light."

These are just the kind of loaves that you make at home with

'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK)

The SURE Raising Powder.

Fresh from the oven, they are most delicious to eat, and the "Paisley Flour" makes them very digestible.

So easy, too! You can make them in fifteen minutes.

See Recipe for "little dinner loaves" in the tins.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

"APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable." Prof. LANCEREAUX, Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 27.

The Somerset Light Infantry, who are new arrivals in this station, opened a three-nights boxing tournament at Wanowrie on Wednesday night. The idea is an excellent one as, in addition to the presence of the men of other regiments and batteries in Poona, it is likely to serve as a good preparation for the big tournament which commences here about the end of next month. There was a lengthy programme, some events being closed for the regiment only. Captain Noke and Lieutenant Mowatt acted as judges, Captain Umfreville as referee and Captain Paterson as timekeeper.

Of the closed events the first contest was for young soldiers, Lance Corporal Stockman beat Private Young on points and Private Gibbons accounted for Private Leeman.

In the Feather Weights, Private Thomas surrendered his glove to Private Street in the second round and Private John similarly gave in to Corporal Hart.

In the Light Weights, Private Dale beat Sergeant Todd, after a fairly smart bout, and Private Coles beat Lance Corporal Nicholls on points, the bout being somewhat uninteresting.

There was only one closed contest in the Middle Weights, namely between Privates Payne and Pope, but it made up in interest what the others lacked, and an extra round had to be given, Payne winning on points.

There was quite a number of entries for the events open to men of other regiments.

In the Open Light Weights, Private Foate, Worcesters, beat Sergeant Watson, Gymnastic Staff, the latter retiring in the second round.

Lance-Corporal Griffin, Leicesters, knocked out Private Brown, Somersets, in the second round after a very promising beginning.

The bout between Private Richinson, Leicesters, and Gunner Edwards, 2nd Battery, was a short-lived affair as Richinson went for his man hammer and tongs and Edwards soon retired with an injured thumb.

A good fight was put up by Gunner Boswell, 8th Battery, and Corporal Davis, Worcesters. The contest was one of the most even of the evening, Boswell winning on points.

In the Open Middle Weights, Gunner Rogers, 2nd Battery, had Private Else, Worcesters, on the boards before the first round closed and the call of time saved the latter, but he was not having any more and had to be carried away.

Another very good fight was that between Gunner Lyons, 8th Battery, and Private Ellis, Royal Scots; both were well matched and in the last round Ellis had Lyons on the ropes and looked like winning. The latter then rallied rapidly and won on points.

The last contest in these weights, between Private Coake, Worcesters, and Private Payne, Somerests, was of short duration, Coake, who was Middle Weights champion at the Secunderabad tournament, knocking Payne out within a few seconds.

Of the two contests left for the Open Feather Weights, Corporal Garner, Worcesters, beat Driver Rogers, 2nd Battery, on points and Private Howard, Somersets, beat Lance-Corporal Shefield, Leicesters, on points, after two very even fights.

POONA, FEBRUARY 28.

Last night's was the second night of the Somersets' Boxing Tournament and to-night will be the last. It has so far been one of the most attractive regimental tournaments held in Poona and both entries and attendance bear testimony to the fact that they struck the right key in having their tournament at a time when Poona is flooded with troops holding some of best fighting material in the Southern Army. Every local and outsider regiment has a representative in the ring.

Last night's results :—

MIDDLE WEIGHTS (Closed).

Pte Payne vs. Pte Brown Payne had the better of exchanges in the first round, and in the second he knocked his man out.

Pte Bomfield vs. Pte Edney. In the second round Edney chased his opponent all over the ring and jabbing with his right and left had him on the floor defeated.

FEATHER WEIGHTS (Open).

Pte Heaty, Leicesters, vs. Corpl Brown. Carbineers. In the third round Brown had Healy reduced to a rag and beat him, but at the same time it was a capital and bristling fight exhibiting real science.

Pte. Hamund, Leicesters, vs. Pte. Wallace, Royal Scots. Wallace won a gallant fight on points.

Gunner Elliot, Ammunition Column, vs. Pte. Perry. Worcesters. Perry attacked the Gunner persistently and won.

Lce.-Corpl. Howard, Somersets, vs. Lce.-Corpl. Gardner, Worcesters. Howard employed superior tactics all through and won a splendid fight.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Gunner Edwards, R.F.A., vs. Pte. Tucker, Worcesters. Edwards not having turned up on two occasions Tucker was awarded the bout.

Pte. Kingston, Worcesters, vs. Lce.-Corpl. Griffin, Leicesters. Griffin won on points by a narrow margin.

Gunner Boswell, 8th Battery, R.F.A., vs. Pte. Dixon, Worcesters. Dixon had his man settled in the opening round with a thundering jab on the jaw which floored him.

Pte. Foate, Worcesters, vs. Pte. Richin, Leicesters. Richin went for his opponent tooth and nail and knocked him out in the first round.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—(Closed.)

Pte. Venn beat Corpl. Hart on points.

Pte. Coles beat Pte. Street on points.

Pte. Draper floored Pte. Dale in the first round and the latter was counted out.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS. (Open.)

Gunner Lyons, R. F. A., vs Pte. Cooke, Worcesters. They had a rattling good stand-up fight in the first round, but in the second Lyons went flop with a stinger on the jaw and was counted out.

Pte. Neilan, Connaughts, vs. Gunner Rogers, R. F. A. Roger threw up the sponge in the second round.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—Semi-final.

Lce. Corpl. Howard, Somersets, beat Pte. Perry, Worcesters.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—Semi-final.

Pte. Wallace, Royal Scots, beat Pte. Brown, Connaughts.

Pte. Tucker, Worcesters, knocked out Pte. Dickson, Connaughts, in the first round.

SOUTHERN INDIA INFANTRY POLO.

Win for the Sappers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 28.

The final in the Infantry Polo Tournament of Southern India was played yesterday evening on H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's ground before a large crowd.

Among the guests of the Officers of the Sherwood Foresters were the Maharaja, his brother the Yuva Raj, General Pilcher, the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the British Resident, and Mrs. Fraser.

The contending teams were 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners and the Mounted Infantry School, Ban alore. It was a hard fought game throughout, the play of both the teams being often brilliant, though at times lack of combination was apparent, individual players allowing themselves to become excited and spoiling many a good stroke at the critical moment.

During the first five chukkers neither team succeeded in scoring and up to within 3 minutes of the end of the game the match was undecided and a drawn game seemed to be the inevitable result, when half way through the final chukker, the Sappers put on a determined spurt and after a pretty piece of combined play got within striking distance and White sent the ball through amid enthusiastic cheers, and one minute later Irvine succeeded in making the fine run up the length of the field, scoring a second goal without opposition, the Sappers eventually winning by two goals to love.

THE TEAMS.

Sappers and Miners—Mr. C. H. Agnew, Captain J. R. White, Captain F. D. Irvine and Mr. W. D. B. Couran.

Mounted Infantry—Mr. J. G. Banford. Mr. E. H. Nicholson, Captain G. N. B. Forster and Major E. H. Hayes

The Umpires were Major Stephen and Mr. Astle of the 14th Hussars.

Mrs. Fraser gave away the prizes and the Hon. Mr. Fraser in a short speech congratulated the Sapper Team on their victory mentioning that this was the third time they had won the Cup and that Captain Irvine was in the team on all those occasions.

2ND BN. THE ROYAL SCOTS, HOMING SOCIETY.

The following is the result of the annual races for 1907-1908.

YOUNG BIRDS YEARLINGS.

From Palghar, 60 miles north of Bombay.

I. Private Ven, with velocity of 1,199 yards per minute.

II. Private Ven, with velocity of 1,190 yards per minute.

III. Corporal Powell, with velocity of 1,161 yards per minute.

From Bulsar, 125 miles north of Bombay.

I. Lce.-Corpl. Mason, with velocity of 1,031 yards per minute.

II. Private Venn with velocity of 1,030 yards per minute.

III. Corpl. Powll, with velocity of 1,020 yards per minute.

From Navsari, 150 miles north of Bombay.

I. Corpl. Powell with velocity of 1,010 yards per minute.

II.—Private Venn with velocity of 1,010 yards per minute.

III.—Lce.-Corpl. Mason, with velocity of 1,009 yards per minute.

Beaten for 1st plae by a decimal.

PRODUCE RACE.

From Ankasvar, 200 miles north of Bombay.

Birds selected when under 5 days old, rung with special rings. Entrance Fees for each bird paid at time of ringing.

Bred, nominated, and raced by owners.

I.—Corpl Powell. Homed after closing of Time Limit.

II.—Lce.-Corpl. Mason. Homed after closing of Time Limit.

III.—Divided by 1st and 2nd winners, only I bird having arrived within 60 minutes of the first winner.

OLD BIRDS AGED.

From Umbaragaon 90 miles north of Bombay.

I. Private Venn, with velocity of 1,143 yards per minute.

II. Lce.-Corpl. Mason, with velocity of 1,141 yards per minute.

III. Corpl. Powell with velocity of 1,108 yards per minute.

From Surat, 167 miles north of Bombay.

I. Private Powell with velocity of 823 yards per minute.

II. Corpl. Powell, with velocity of 813 yards per minute.

III. Private, with velocity of 465 yards per minute.

From Baroda 250 miles north of Bombay.

I. Private Venn, with velocity of 662 yards per minute.

II. & III Lce.-Corpl. Mason, with velocity of 657 yards per minute.

From Ahmedabad 310 miles north of Bombay.

Private Venn won all money prizes and Cup with the only bird home within the time alloted for the race, with velocity of 907 yards per minute.

Winner of highest average velocity Annual Challenge Cup, for old birds, Private Venn with average velocity of 794 yards per minute.

Also of the Gold badge kindly presented by Colonel W. H. E. Murray.

Winner of highest average velocity, Annual Challenge Trophy, (A life size silver racing pigeon) for young birds. Private Venn with average velocity of 1 079 yards per minute.

Winner of Challenge Cup and purse of money for highest velocity attained in any race during the Society's Annual Races, Private Venn. From Palghar 60 miles north of Bombay with velocity of 1,199 yards per minute.

Colonel Murray presented the Prizes, Trophies, and Diplomas to the successful competitors at the conclusion of the Races. The competing birds wore the "Perfect" rings manufactured by Plimsoll and Jackson of Birmingham.

The Racing Rings were the celebrated "Roosoor" brand, with which fraud is an utter impossibility.

Throughout the races the birds were kindly liberated by the Station Master. The members of the Society take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the Station Master for their kind attentions in feeding, watering, and liberating the birds.

During the season a few birds struggled home, badly wounded by shot guns. Pigeon shooters would confer a favour on the Society if they confined their attentions to the Dove or Blue Rock whose flight can very easily be distinguished from that of the Racing, or Homing Pigeon.

"BLUE CHEQUER."

LAVER CUP HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 27.

A large crowd assembled to watch the fourth game in the above tournament, the competing teams being the R. A. and a combined team of the Y. M. C. A.

The play opened rather limp, but the R. A. soon asserted themselves and notched their first goal. Play was afterwards desultory, but shortly before the arrival of half time they put in two more goals, the score being—R. A. 3 goals and the Y. M. C. A. nil.

In the second half, the Gunners were too smart for the Y. M. C. A., for within a few minutes they added two more goals to their score. Although the Y. M. C. A. tried their level best they were unable to score and the game ended with R. A.—5 goals and the Y. M. C. A., nil.

Yesterday afternoon the 13th Hussars "A" team met the Secunderabad combined team on the Sappers and Miners' ground to play off their tie, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, the majority being natives.

For some time after the game commenced, play was kept midfield and was pretty lively, the Hussars attacking the Combined goal with vigour and being rewarded with a goal. When the ball was again set in motion the Combined went strong for the Hussars' goal, but fortune did not smile on them and they were soon dislodged by their opponents. Several times they attacked and were within an ace of scoring, but bad luck followed throughout the remainder of the game, and when time was called the 13th Hussars won by a bare goal made in the early part to the Combined team's nil.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

78 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 7th proximo.

Monday the 2nd—"K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade on company parade ground at 5-50 p m

Tuesday the 3rd—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p m

II—Bugle practice at St Mary's College, at 8-15 p m

Dress—Drill Order, Forage Caps

Wednesday the 4th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m

Thursday the 5th "I" "K" and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.

79 Musketry—Sunday the 1st Prox—The Range at Ghat Xopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a m

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Feb. 29.

426 DUTIES.

Orders for the 29th instant (Saturday,)
Orderly Sergt—Sergt G H Bailey.
Next for duty—Sergt F W Petch.

427 DRILLS.

7-15 a m—Standing Gun Drill

5 p m—Complete Reheral, for Sunday Firing Tubes will be fired to represent a Series for each Company. All members are particularly requested to attend this parade.

428 WHEAL CUP.

The Wheal Cup Competition will take place on Sunday at 9-30 a m

Orders for Sunday the 1st March.

429 INTER CORPS AND GATACRE CUP COMPETITION.

The Corps will parade at 10-30 a m and be ready to open fire at 11 a m

430 G. O. C's. INSPECTION.

The G O C Bo Brigade will hold his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Sunday the 1st proximo at 11 a m.

Extract from Army Regulation, is published for information "Every Member of a Corps including Reservists, must be present at the Annual Inspection or his absence accounted for to the Inspecting Officer, absence on account of sickness must be supported by a Medical Certificate."

430 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined and taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 3 Company :—

No 1147 Gr F A Jennings.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 28.

Poona Assault-at-arms concluded in the dark this evening, the driving competition having taken place at very nearly 6 o'clock. Mrs. Wilson, wife of Colonel Wilson, A.A.G., distributed the prizes in the absence of Mrs. Alderson. The following are to-day's results. The tournamedt will be coutinued to-morrow when the final Tugs-of-War and Cross-country Races will take place.

Tent-pegging with Sword—British :—1. Sergt.-Major Little, 58th Battery, R. F. A. 2. Sergt Baker, R. F. A.

Sword vs. Sword—Native Officers :—1. Riss Zamam Khan, 26th Cavalry.

Tent-pegging Sections—British :—I. No. 12 Battery R. F. A.

Tent-pegging with Sword dismounted ;—1. Lieut. Burroughs, Worcesters.

Riding and Jumping—British ;—No. 1 Section 8th Battery R. F. A. ; 2. No. 1. Section, 2nd team, 8th Battery, R. F. A

Riding and Jumping dismounted :—1 Captain Lambton Worcesters.

Heads and Posts, Native Officers :—Jemadar Hakin Shing. 26th Cavalry.

Tent-pegging with sword, British Officers :—1, Captain Mundy, R. F. A (Horses.) 1 Captain Mundy R. F. A. (Ponies.)

Driving Competition—Riding and Jumping—Mounted Corps (B.O.) :—1 Lieutenant Quirrepel, No. 12 battery, R. F. A.

Tent-pegging by Sections.

—British Officers :—1. 26th Cavalry, 28 points; 2. No. 58 Battery, R., F. A., 18 points.

Tug-of-War—Final-Native—Feather Weights :—3rd Sappers and Miners pulled over the 121st Pioneers.

Best Man-at-arms—British Mounted :—Segt-Major Little, No 58 Battery R. F. A.

Dismounted—Sergt Ridley, Leicesters.

Native—Mounted Duffadars Abib Khan, 34th Poona Horse.

Dismounted—Naik Shaih Nuktun, 103rd Infantry.

Best Officer-at-arms :—

Dismounted :—Lieut Ellis, 94th Russel's Infantry.

Native—Mounted:—Ressaldar, Zomam Khan, 26th Cavalry.

Dismounted :—Subedar Kanaigh, 97th Infantry.

Best Regiment-at-arms :—

British—Leicesters.

Native (Ify), 103rd L. I.

Mounted :—16th Cavalry.

BILLIARDS.

The Amateur Championship.

The second game in connection with the Amateur Championship at Pyrke's Saloon was played on Thursday night between Messrs Pyrke and Carnall. It was a most interesting game throughout and though Pyrke was no less than eighty in front at one time, a very exciting finish was seen in which he only just got there by four points. He played a very consistent game though his only two breaks of twenty or over were 20 and 27, whereas Carnall made 39,30,25,21,30 and 28.

The final score was :—

Mr. Pyrke..............500.
" Carnall ....496.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day :—

H E LORD CURZON'S CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ance. M S	Entered by
Sapphire	2 52	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E
Turquoise	Scr	F. J. Preston
Melody	8 38	J B K Macbeth

Course No 13 = 17·6 miles—Time-limit—7 p m.

HANDICAP RACE FOR B CLASS YACHT FOR A CUP—presented by Dr F M Gibson—Sails at 3-15 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Erin	Scr	R W Fisher and J N Parker
Manikin	2 33	Officers, R A
Sayanora	2 33	A Erickson and A L Whitell
Trixie	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots
Peewit	2 33	F V Evans and D Fraser
Pixie	1 42	J E Aspinwall and E Y Watson

Course No. 38 = 10·16 miles.—Time-limit 7 p.m.

HANDICAP RACE FOR C CLASS YACHTS FOR A CUP—Presented by Dr F M Gibson—Sails at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Lapwing	3 24	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E
Maud	2 33	Officers, R E
Coralie	7 30	Major H Mead
Jean	12 45	C N Moberly
Tomtit	Scr	J C Brooks
Meg	1 47	Lieut A O Trench, R E
Valkyeal	8 30	H E Johnson and B Walker
Wagtail	2 33	R Carruthers
Curlew	7 39	C A Wordsworth

Course No. 38 = 10·16 miles.—Time-limit—7 p.m.

HANDICAP RACE FOR D CLASS YACHTS & BOATS—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Swin	Scr	Sergt-Major Gib, R E
Swale	Scr	Corporal Offord R E
Invicta	5 52	Sapper Benson, R E

Course No. 11 reversed = 8·8 miles—Time-limit—7 p. m.

SHIPSBOAT (SERVICE RIG) RACE—Sails at 4 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Hyacinth
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
34' Cutter	16 16	do
30' Cutter I	20 32	do
30' Cutter II	20 32	do
32' Gally	13 12	do
30' Gig	17 36	do
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Highflyer
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
34' Cutter	13 12	do
30' Cutter I	20 32	do
30' Cutter II	20 32	do
30' Gig	17 36	do
36' Cutter	10 16	S M Defences
32' Gally	13 12	do

Course No. 11 = 8·8 miles—Time-limit—7 p. m.

BOMBAY RACES.

11th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Brisbane Plate, 3-10 p m
2nd Race—First Selling Plate, 3-35 p m
3rd Race—The Arab Dealers Consolation Plate, 4-5 p m
4th Race—The Callian Plate, 4-30 p m
5th Race—The Leap Year Plate, 4-55 p m
6th Race—The Thannah Plate, 5-25 p m
7th Race—The Auction Plate 5-50 p m
8th Race—2nd Selling Plate 6-15 p m

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	2-45 p m	(S. T.)
Church Gate	2-50 p m	
Grant Road	2-56 p m	
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	3-0 p m	

DIVISION OF THE SELLING PLATE.

First Selling Plate—Good Time, Woolwinder, Monster, Naief, Duphas, Bay Prince, Vouchers, Rogers, Holker, Haymaker, Ateyba.

Second Selling Plate—Transfer, Porter, Hooded Falcon, Little Boy, Mafood, Veto, Barki, Awad, Hoodaib, Goodmorning, Indore, Prince Chestnut.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 28 February 1908.

22 LIVES SAVED.

The venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee of Asiatic and European fame, desires me to gratefully inform you that His Holiness has been able to save 22 human lives by prescribing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to patients suffering from various complaints caused by or arising from disordes of the kidneys. The most serious case being that of a well-known Professor of Sanskrit who suffer from chronic diabetes for a period extending over 12 years.

The venerable Swami is so much pleased with this medicine that he has named it "The Greatest Miracle."

For your information I take the liberty to say that the venerable Swami is a celebrated Monk, a Minister of Hindoo religion, a distinguished author, a thorough linguist and a great traveller of worldwide fame. Yours faithfully, J. G. Bhagati, Dicipie of the Swami, by whose command I write to you.

The venerable Swami resides at 23/1 Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where the above was investigated by one of our representatives, when he personally corroborated same.

The danger of kidney disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary and rheumatic troubles, diabetes and Bright's disease, for which Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a specific.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs 10-8 0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Attack on the Commons.

AN EPISODE IN A PANTECHNICON.

There was another extraordinary scene outside the House of Commons on Feb. 11, when a number of women suffragists attempted to force their way into the House to present to the Prime Minister a petition in favour of the extension of the franchise to women. A three days' conference, termed by its promoters, the National Women's Social and Political Union, "A Women's Parliament," had been organised at Caxton Hall, Westminster, which is within five minutes' walk of the House, and the 11th was the opening day. A number of women supporters of the movement had been brought up from the country ostensibly to take part in the conference, but every one of them prepared, as one of the speakers observed, to take part in the raid, and to go to prison if necessary for her political enfranchisement. The largest contingents came from Lancashire and Yorkshire. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence presided at the meeting, and the hall was filled by women wearing "Votes for Women" badges. The delegates occupied seats on the platform, on which banners were displayed, declaring that "Taxation without representation is tyranny." It was evident from the remarks of the speakers that a raid was intended. They were not there, Miss Christabel Pankhurst observed, to say why they wanted the vote, but to show how they meant to get it. They had to bring pressure to bear on the Government before the Private Members Bill was moved on the 28th inst. and there was only one way of doing it. They had in the past trusted too much to talk and too little to action. Then Miss Annie Kenney, in a stirring speech, urged the wealthy women of London "not to allow" their poor sisters from the north to go to prison alone. "Rise up women," she said, "and fight the common enemy, which is the Liberal Government." A resolution was moved and seconded, protesting against the unconstitutional action of the Government in refusing the parlimentary vote to the women taxpayers of the country, and demanding the immediate enactment of a measure extending the parlimentary franchise to duly qualified women. At the conclusion of Miss Kenney's speech a lady in the body of the hall who gave her name as Mrs. Naylor, rose and moved a rider to the effect that resolution be forthwith conveyed to the Prime Minister by a deputation from the the hall. She and other speakers declared they were perfectly willing to go to prison for any length of time. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who had moved the resolution, said that she and the secondor accepted the rider; and after some more speeches by delegates the resolution as amended was put and carried amid applause. About a dozen women then left the hall for the purpose of conveying the resolution to the Prime Minister, the others remaining behind at the meeting.

A strong force of police was on duty outside the hall and in Parliament Square. On reaching the street, the women, each of whom carried a copy of the resolution in her hand, were informed by an inspector that they would not be allowed to go in procession, nor would they be allowed to enter the House. Disregarding his statement, however, they proceeded along Victoria Street followed by a crowd of men and boys. All went well until they reached the gardens in Parliament Square, where their further progress was stopped by the police. They were told that they could go no further; but they tried to force a way across the road to the Palace Yard entrance, and several were arrested, while others were compelled to go back amid the jeers and laughter of many of the onlookers.

They proceeded to the south-east corner of the square and essayed to reach the strangers' entrance, but a cordon of police was drawn up across the road and refused to let them pass. Again they tried to force their way past the police, and there were more arrests. Several of them declared that they desired to be arrested and when the police complied with their wishes they walked quietly away in the direction of Cannon Row police-station with constables at their sides. Meanwhile Miss Christabel Pankhurst was driving round the square in a hansom watching the progress of events. From time to time fresh contingents arrived from the hall, and the same tactics were repeated, with similar results.

AMUSEMENT OF THE CROWD.

A large crowd assembled in the square and watched the proceedings, with evident amusement. The women were split up into small groups, and tried to gain access to the House at all the entrances. Two of them, Mrs. Julius Singer and a friend, were permitted to enter. They informed Inspector Scantlebury, who was in charge of the police, that they desired to interview the Prime Minister and upon their assuring him that they would not create any disturbance, he escorted them across Palace Yard and through Westminster Hall to the lobby, where they waited while their cards were taken in to the Prime Minister. A few minutes later Mr. Carr-Gomm came out and informed the ladies that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was too busy to see them. They thereupon threatened to use their influence against him and the Government candidates at future elections and as they were persistent Inspector Scantlebury again went in but returned in a few minutes with the message that the Prime Minister could not see them. The women called upon the bystanders to witness that the Prime Minister had refused to receive them but upon the inspector's reminding them of their promise they left and returned quietly to the hall.

While this was taking place inside the House the police were busily occupied outside, and many more arrests were made. Several of the women followed Miss Pankhurst's plan of driving round the square in hansoms. One of them, Mrs. Baldock, had a megaphone, through which she shouted words of encouragement to her friends, and called upon the crowd to give them support. "Taxation without representation is tyranny," she shouted, and a small boy running at the side of the cab replied in an equally loud voice, amid the laughter of the crowd, "Rot" "Votes for women" and "Justice for the women of England" were some of the other cries of the women in the cab. Earlier in the afternoon two pantechnicon vans were driven up to the House and stopped outside the strangers' entrance. One was empty; the second which had several men sitting on the tail-board, contained twenty-one women. When the van doors were opened they tripped out and tried to effect an entrance. The doors were at once closed, policemen hurried to the scene, and, as the women refused to go away, seventeen of them were arrested. This move, it appears, had been planned by the officers of the Union and it succeeded, to some extent, inasmuch as the police were taken by surprise, as the van arrived before the deputation left Caxton Hall. Taximeter cabs were also chartered, and from time to time women wearing the Union badge alighted from them and claimed unsuccessfully to be admitted. In all fifty-four women were arrested during the afternoon. A telegram was despatched to Mrs. Pankhurst at Leeds, informing her of the fact, and stating that the "plan of strategy" had been successfully carried out. That bad reference, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence stated, to the pantechnicon van incident.

A second meeting was held in the evening, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who presided, announced the result of the afternoon proceedings. More speeches were made, and resolutions were passed expressing gratitude to "the brave women who have made a great sacrifice," and pledging the meeting to continue with utmost vigour the campaign for constitutional rights; deploring the repressive action of

A REACTIONARY GOVERNMENT

against British women who demanded their civil liberties as British subjects, and declaring that such action was lowering British reputation for justice and fairplay in the estimation of the whole world. Volunteers were called for to convey the second resolution to the Prime Minister. Several women at once stepped forward, and Mrs. Whitworth, of Rochdale consented to lead them. A procession was formed outside the hall with Mrs. Whitworth at its head, and the women started off for the House of Commons, escorted by a strong body of police and followed by a crowd of spectators. The proceedings in the square, however, were less exciting than those of the afternoon. The women encountered the police in the footway leading from the west side of the square to the roadway opposite the members' entrance to the House. They were told that they could not cross the road, but two or three attempted to do so, including Mrs. Whitworth, and they were arrested. The procession was then broken up and the women walked round the square in small groups of twos and threes and tried in vain to persuade the police to let them pass. Some of the leaders were again driven round the square in hansom cabs, and one or two of them carried megaphones, through which they shouted "Votes for women" and "The women of England demand justice." Up to nine o'clock four more women had been arrested. The "demonstration" was continued till a late hour. The ladies continued to promenade about in twos and threes, followed by crowds, and defying the police in their efforts to maintain order. Mr. Gladstone, M.P. the Home Secretary, crossed from Downing Street to the House while the conflict was in progress, but unrecognised by any of the women, he entered near Palace Yard unmolested and stood watching the animated scene for some time. One group of demonstrators made their way to Victoria Street. Two of their number mounted some steps and had begun to harangue the crowd when the police interfered, and the impromptu meeting was dispersed by mounted constables. All the women arrested were bailed out during the evening, after the House of Commons rose.

At Westminster Police Court on Feb. 12 the fifty women arrested were charged with resisting and obstructing the police. After evidence, forty-seven of the defendants were ordered to find sureties for twelve months' good behaviour, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment in the second division; two, who have been previously convicted of similar offence, were fined 40s., with a month's imprisonment in default; and one was discharged. With two exceptions, all the defendants elected to go to prison, and were conveyed to Holloway accordingly.

The so-called "Women's Parliament" continued its sittings at Caxton Hall on the 12th, when speeches were delivered and resolutions passed denouncing the Government, protesting against the sentences passed on the women convicted of resisting and obstructing the police, and appealing for funds to carry on the campaign.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Feb 10.

The undermentioned engineer-lieutenants have been advanced to the rank of engineer-commander in his Majesty's fleet:—W H S Moysey, V de Paris (Jan 1).

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut J D Spain has been placed on the Retired List (Feb 8).

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed an acting sub-lieutenant:—T S Harvey (Feb 8).

War Office, Feb 11.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India :—Col F W P Angelo, Indian Army to be a colonel on the Staff, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed (Dec 1) Col H S Dawkins to be an inspector of artillery, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed (Dec 20) Col W E Peyton, D S O, to be an assistant quartermaster-general (Oct. 18). Col H F M Wilson to be an assistant adjutant-general (Oct. 15). Col A W G L Cole, C B., D S O., to be an assistant adjutant-general (Oct 29). Major C W) Richardson, 19th Punjabis, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, vice Brevet Lieut. Col A S Cobbe, V C., D S O., 32nd Sikh Pioneers (Feb. 1). Major A S Jenour, R.A., to be an instructor in gunnery, first class, vice Capt. W E Castens, R A (Feb. 2). Capt W L O Twiss, 9th Goorkha Rifles to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters (Feb. 3).

Establisments.

Royal Military College—Capt R A C L Leggett, the Worcestershire Regt., to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets (Feb 4).

Royal Army Medical College—Col D Wardrop, M.B., to be commandant and director of studies, vice Lieut.-Col H E R James, Royal Army Medical Corps (Feb 4).

Household Cavalry.

Ist Life Guards—The undermentioned second-lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J J Astor, vice the Hon. C C Fellowes, promoted W G M., Earl of Gifford, vice F C H., Viscount Newry; and Mourne, promoted (Feb. 2).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt. H G Lloyd is seconded for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Capt O C Du Port to be captain, vice H G Lloyd (Jan. 1). Supernumerary Lieut. F C D Burton to be lieutenant, vice E T F Hood, retired (Jan. 28).

Royal Garrison Art.—Supernumerary Capt. E G Waymouth to be captain, vice C M Nuttall (Jan 1) Lieut E J Cummins is seconded for service on the Staff (Jan 25), The undermentioned captains to be adjutants:—C M Nuttall, vice E G Waymouth (Jan. 1); E C Le Belley, to complete establishment (Jan 27). Second Lieut. J L Caldecott, from the Suffolk Royal Garrison Art. (Milita), to be second lieutenant (Feb. 12).

Territorial Regiments.

The Cheshire Regt.—Capt. V A Nye, from the Devonshire Regt., to be captain and to remain seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie (Feb. 12).

The South Wales Borderers—Capt. H W Stevens, from the Manchester Regt., to be captain, with precedence next below Capt F G Lawrence, DSO., and to remain seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Capt. P A Turner to be Major, vice F A Hayden, D S O., promoted (Feb. 3).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned lieutenants are confirmed in that rank.—W. K. Beaman G. F. Dawson, M. B., T. McC. Phillips, M. B., H. V. B. Byatt, H. S. Dickson, G. Petit, F. J. Stuart, M.B., J. B. Hanafin, H. Gibson, W. R. O'Farrell, J. A. Renshaw, R. de V, King, C, T, Conyngham, M. B. D, B, McGrigor M. B, R, G, S, Gregg, M, B. W, A, Spong, M, B, H, W, Carson, M, B, H, P, Hart, M, B, F, T, Dowling, M, B, E, F, O'T, Dickinson, H, T, Treves, A, E. B. Jones, M.D, B, A, Odlum, A, Hendry, M, B.

Army Pay Department.

Major A F H Cox, staff Paymaster, to be lieutenant-colonel (Feb. 11).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F W P Angely, 9th Hodsen's Horse, to be colonel (Dec. 1); Col J C Oughterson, assistant director of supplies and transport, Aldershot Command, is placed on half-pay (Feb. 1); Col, W A Dunne, C B, assistant director of supplies and transport Gibraltar is placed on retired pay (Feb. 10). The undermentioned officer having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the date specified against his name, is granted the rank of lieutenant from that date, but without pay or allowances:—Lieut. K E Cooper (late the Essex Regt.) (July 22, 1905),

Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned to be lieutenants—O H Alexander, Marquess of Anglesey, late lieutenant, Royal horse Guards, Hon, Lieut S. McLean, late lieutenant Imperial Yeomanry (Feb. 12).

Admiralty, 11th February.

Sub-Lieutenant Maurice Fiennes FitzGerald Wilson has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Feet. Dated 15th March, 1907.

Admiralty, 12th February.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant William Burvil Holmes has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request Dated 11th February.

Admiralty, 13th February.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Surgeon Francis Edwin McCune, M.B., B.A., has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 23rd January,

Assistant Paymaster Oswald Carter has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 25th January,

War Office, Whitehall, 14th February,

Commands and Staff,

Colonel William C. Pulteney, C B D S O from half-pay to be a Brigadier-General to command an Infantry Brigade, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-general whilst so employed, vice Major-General R L Payne, C B DSO Dated 7th February.

Major Ronald D'A Fife, Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment) to be Military Secretary to the Honourable Sir W F Hely-Hutchinson, G C M G Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope and its Territories and Dependancies. Dated 14th February. Captain Charles A L Yate The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), from General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, Cape Colony District, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade at Head Quarters, vice Major G M W Macdonogh Royal Engineers. Dated 9th February.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Inspection and Experimental Staff, Major James R Stansfeld Royal Artillery, to be an Inspector, vice Major C S Meeres, Royal Artillery. Dated 31st January.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

7th (Princess Royals) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Harry A Clifton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. Dated 21st January.

20th Hussars, Second Lieutenant Thomas Clayton Harman, from Gloucestershire (Royal Gloucestershire Hussars) Imperial Yeomanry, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant A C Little appointed Adjutant Dated 15th February.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Scott-Kerr, M V O D S O on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion is placed on half-play. Dated 14th February.

Major Fredrick R Earl of Cavan, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel R. Scott-Kerr, M V O D S O. Dated 14th February,

Territorial Regiments.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Lieutenant Arthur N S Roberts from the west India Regiment to be Lieutenant, suppernumerary to Establishment. Dated 15th February.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) Captain Lionel C E Knight is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 23rd January.

Adjutant, 3rd Battalion. Dated 22nd November, 1907.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Nevil S. Manna is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 25th January,

The Royal Irish Rifles, Captain Reginald W. M, Stevens is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 26th January.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Lieutenant Cecil P. James is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 25th January.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Norman B. Inglefield, D.S.O., on completion of his period of service as a Chief Instructor in Gunnery, is placed on half-pay. Dated 15th February,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Norman B. Inglefield, D.S.O., half-pay, to be Colonel, Dated 15th February,

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels:—George R. T. Rundle, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 13th Feberuary, John P. Langley, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 13th February, Lionel Forde, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 13th February, Charles D. Guinness. Royal Field Artillery. Dated 14th February, Henry G. H. Kennard, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards. Dated 15th February.

Reserve of Officers.

Captain Mervyn Edward Manningham-Buller, Northamptonshire Imperial Yeomanry, late Captain, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be Captain. Dated 15th February,

Honorary Second Lieutenant Charles Edward Lembcke late Captain 6th Battalion The, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th February.

Captain William Watts C B is removed under the provisions of Article 6-35 Royal Warrent for Pay and promotion 1907, on attaining the limit of age. Dated 15th February.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surgeon-Captain Arthur H Vernon to be Surgeon-Major Dated 1st February.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SILKS AND SAMPLERS.

A blouse-length of silk has an irresistible attraction for every woman, whether she be a frequenter of sale counters or not, and when the remnant shows the price has been marked down several shillings below the usual cost per yard, whether she have an immediate use for the piece or not, it is, it must be bought. Having it, one must, of course, make it up. The simple fact that it is a silk of an exquisite shade does not guarantee that a charming blouse will result from it. There are style and fit, and a few other items to be considered. Still, a good pattern will do much towards ensuring both fit and style; the touch that gives charm is dependent rather upon the choice of a suitable trimming than upon anything else. And what is effective and suitable trimming for this and that piece? Let us take the Shantung remnant, since a few thousand odd lengths of this have been distributed ever the sale counters of Messrs. Liberty alone, not to mention other firms. Shantung is eminently a silk for good, hard wear, and for renovation by washing It is not, therefore, suitably garnished with a delicate lace or with tarnishable embroideries. Nothing looks more effective upon it than hand embroidery, whether it be worked in self colours on the material itself or—which is better still on—canvas in cross or sampler stitch and applied in hands. The old samplers of our grandmother working should be ferreted out and copied, for the quaintity stiff borders, the key-patterns, even the old lettering, are full of suggestiveness. Who has not admired the sampler drop-scene curtain in the play of Peter Pan? Its varied stitches, its mottoes and devices and its lines that tell of the origin of fairies, have kept the audience happilly amused while waiting for Peter's appearance each time it has fallen. This kind of stitchery is so remarkably easy to work, too, requiring merely a little patience—a commodity they possessed in abundance in our grandmothers' days. Where canvas seems not suitable it can be worked on lace bands, especially insertion, where the pattern is stiff and conventional and the network close. If good washing silks are selected, the shades harmonizing with the colour of the piece, a very uncommon and very pretty effect is produced. Long lines and pleats suit well the Shantung shirt or blouse that is trimmed with sampler bands, they can be arranged to graduate into a point at the waist, having the widest separation on the shoulders.

NEW SEASON'S MATERIALS.

The cloths for the new season are very lovely, and one of the most notable of the designs is a cloth ground with a rich, brocaded pattern in velvet. This fabric is excellent for evening wraps. Many of the plain cloths for gowns with the long, clinging skirts, are very silky and supple in texture, and look extremely well with designs in soutache. Among many charming gowns seen recently at a fashionable gathering was a Nattier blue mousseline de soie, semi-Empire in style, with the corsage and front of the skirt soutached in the same tone. A transparent yoke and short undersleeves of lace lightened the neck and arms. Another smart gown was in brown crepe de Chine, finished with a band of skunk round the edge of the skirt, and on the bodice was a shoulder cape of silk filet in a deep ecru shade bordered with fine bands of the skunk. A V-shaped vest of tucked filet net made a pretty finish. A skirt of cloth, a short coat of velvet in the same colour embroidered or braided all over in self colour, and a blouse of net embroidered to match the coat represent a favourite costume idea in Paris which is very effective.

DIVINE SERVICE.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 1ST MARCH 1908.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a m—Holy Communion.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—172, 520 and 311.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnby in E.
Hymns—166, 543 and 27.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—267, 315 and 263.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—255, 274 and 170.
5-30 a m—Children's Service,
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—211, 273 and 539.

WEEK DAYS.

Ash Wednesday.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins—Litany and Communion Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—520, 313 and 558.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Address.
Hymns—208 and 210.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—273, 219, 420, 192 and 208.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany,
8 am—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Longmore.
10 30 a m—Catechism,
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion—Plain.
8-45 a.m.—Matins—Choral.
5-15 p.m —Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

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6 30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

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8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

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11 a. m.—Morning Service.
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Psalm—33
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8-30 a m—Sunday School.
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6-30 p m.—Evening Service and Communion—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—649, 397, 256 and 417.
Psalm—61, 103.

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8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.
5 p m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher, Rev A E Knott.

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5 p m—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.

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30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	68 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	92 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

FOR HIS COUNTRY'S GOOD.

"Senhor Franco has now only to exile himself," says a Republican Portuguese, and responsible journals believe that such a course is inevitable. The way of English politicians is hard, though it is other politicians, not the people, who castigate them; but it is enviable contrasted with that of their contemporaries abroad. There is not a man in the streets of Europe but believes that Mr. Bryce failed in Ireland, and that his appointment to the Washington Embassy was to afford a graceful retreat from the land in which life was no longer safe for him. The return of Mr. Balfour to the House of Commons, and the continued safety there of Mr. Wyndham and of Lord Dudley in the Upper Chamber constitute a miracle in the eyes of Latin peoples. It would be impossible to dissuade them from the conviction that these three go armed and clad in secret mail. What said they in Crete when Mr. Balfour was defeated at Manchester? "I suppose," remarked a leading politician there, "I suppose Mr. Balfour will now have to take to the mountains!"

HANDS ALL ROUND.

A debate marked by the vigour which characterises the current discussion of the Irish question in the Commons would mean duels and flights to the hills innumerable. Yet if we could take a peep into that holy of holies, the Commons smoke-room, we should witness scenes of amity among the protagonists like that which Mr. Lloyd-George described the other day. We do our legislative work well, undoubtedly, but we pretend to be very much more angry than we are. The Opposition are very cross with Mr. Birrell, but there is not one of them who would not jump at the chance of carrying him off to dinner. This sort of thing amazes and outrages country cousins' feelings. But the broad effect of it is this: that one of the foremost men in the Government of South Africa is the redoubtable Boer enemy of the other year; that the new Premier of the Cape is a man who during the war was anathema to a host of Englishmen; that Lord Minto, diametrically opposed to the politics of Mr. Morley, is Mr. Morley's staunchest ally in the government of India; while Lord Selborne and Lord Elgin work in prefect harmony for South Africa. The Empire is run today by Liberal politicians at home, while the men abroad are almost exclusively the nominees of the Unionist Party. We hate coalitions at home, but coalitions always control the Empire.

FANCY AND FUNNING.

Mr. Camberlain, in the days when Lord Randolph Churchill was dreaming of a Cabinet in which he might sit with Lord Rosebery and his redoubtable friend from Birmingham, told that volatile Chancellor of the Exchequer that private friendship could not long survive political animosity. It was one of the few wrong estimates of human nature to which Mr. Chamberlain has committed himself. It applies to the relations of Continental politicians, but not to those of our own chosen. Once down, a leader of Continental political thought is done for and damned. For a while, as with Count Witte, it is roses, roses all the way. Once the enthusiasm on which he rose is exhausted, how the stones wound him! In spite of Ireland, Mr. Long and Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Bryce and Lords Aberdeen and Dudley may dwell long in the land which gave them birth. "Do you think," Mr. Balfour, in his Dublin Castle days, asked Father Healy, "that the people really believe I am everything that I am represented to be by their leaders and by the Press?" "Well, to tell you the truth, Mr. Balfour," was the reply, "if the Irish people only hated the devil half as much as they hate you, they would be the best people in the world." Some one wondered how the padre could venture to say such a thing. "Ah, you don't know how exquisitely gentle is Mr. Balfour's nature," said this priest—his opposite in religion and politics.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY PAM.

It is dangerous work to change Cabinets at a time such as the present in Portugal, but apparently it is the only way out of the peril. At any rate the Portuguese can be in no greater danger, on the score of ignorance of her new Ministers than that in which the Empire on which the sun never sets has at times been placed. When Lord John Russell was sent, during his term as Colonial Secretary, on his mission to the Ionian Islands, Palmerston, who was Premier, undertook his duties. One morning he sailed into the Colonial Office to the talented permanent Secretary. "Now, Mr. Merivale," he said, "in the first place, where 'are' the Colonies?" As if this were not sufficiently staggering, he followed up with, "I manage the British Empire, as you know; but I never could understand my latitudes and longitudes, or make out where the British Empire isn't!" The Portuguese Ministers have a less extensive domain to over-look, and should know the geography of it. May they now acquit themselves as well as the stout old Whig who did not know his geography; and their Chancellor of the Exchequer prove as able, and better stayed, than that one of ours who never could make out the meaning of those horrid little dots which the learned call decimals.

"DIRECT ACTION?"

To what end does "direct action" tend? A Portuguese Republican stated for publication last year that his party, if it could not succeed by the ordinary propaganda, would have recourse to direct action. Is that another way of expressing our more familar phrase, "fair means or ful"? Was the invitation to the late King to abdicate part of the policy of "direct action"? It would be worth while to know. In time of national crisis many madmen roam abroad. King Humbert was slain by a madman, so was the Empress of Austria; and the Emperor William I, was wounded almost unto death when the bulk of his people were most ready to acclaim him their saviour. President McKinley fell when his power for benefiting the nation had reached its highest point. Whoever inspired the recent fatal deed, they did not then make the first move. Only a half miracle saved the Royal Family last December, when two bombs were found ready laid in the box at the opera house in which the King and his party were shortly afterwards to have taken their place. Who inspired that plot we do not know, for the man who laid the bombs shot himself dead when the discovery of the bombs was made.

THE LIBERATOR.

The Roman Catholic faith is as everybody knows, the State religion of Portugal, but one of the unwritten laws of the land, is that perfect liberty shall be accorded to all other forms of faith. Through influences which should not be difficult to guess this religious freedom was gradually withdrawn. The disabilities of the victims were ended by in unusual incident. When King Carlos was over here six years ago Lord Kinnaird headed a deputation to him upon the matter. It was an almost unprecedented incident, the King of a foreign nation to receive a deputation in the abode of his Royal host. Buckingham Palace was the scene of the meeting, and there Lord Kinnaird frankly told the visiting Sovereign how religious liberty was invaded in Lisbon and begged that "all Christians throughout his empire should be granted full liberty of religious worship, in the same manner as has long been bestowed upon all Roman Catholics throughout the British Empire." The King was astonished to hear that there had been any cause for complaint. The matter had been first brought under his notice, he said, by the letter asking him to receive the deputation. Immediately upon receipt of that letter he had ordered the authorities to cease further undue interference. It was his fixed determination, he added, that Protestant Christians should enjoy perfect religious freedom throughout his dominions.

THE Duke of Albuquerque, who is standing as a candidate for the Presidency of the State of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, has evidently no doubt as to the success of that State's coffee valorisation scheme, judging by his recently issued manifesto, a "resume" of which will be found in another column. Poor crops of coffee in Brazil this year and next are required to make the scheme successful, and these are likely to be realised. In their circular of the 3rd January Messrs. Duuring and Zoon write:—"Receipts in Santos, although continuing on a moderate scale, have not been quite as light as anticipated, whilst it looks doubtful whether the Rio crop will come up to exceptions; the prospects of the next one are becoming less favourable."

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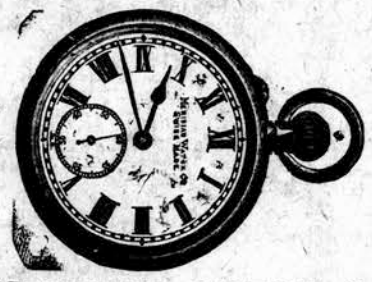
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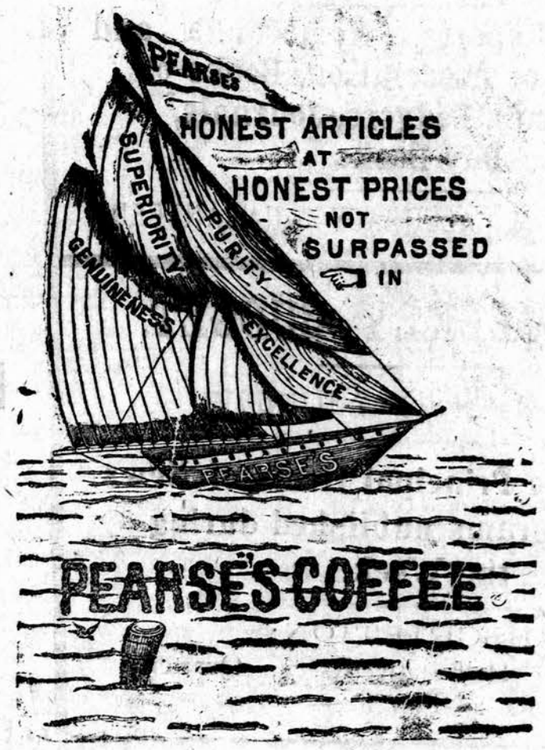
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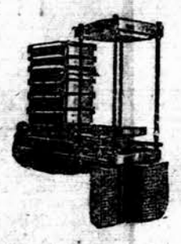
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